The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5693.—VOL. XXXVII. TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th August, at Lyons'-terrace, the wife of Henry Armitage, Esq., of a son.

On the 26th instant, at her residence, Keera Vale, Illawarra, Mrs. John Stewart, of a daughter.

On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. T. Wynne Knight, of a son.

On the 4th August, at the Government Camp, Sandhurst, Victoria, the wife of Arthur Kirk, Esq., Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. James S. Dowling, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

By special license, on the 4th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Canon Walsh, Thomas Hay, Esq., to Christiana Augusta, sixth daughter of the late Audley Harvey, Esq., solicitor, Bath, England.

On the 7th instant, at Hampton Villa, Balmain, by the Rev. T. A. Gordon, Edward Hughes, Esq., late of Greenwich, Kent, to Minna, only daughter of the late William Henry Blackwell, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. George Spears, 75, Botany-street, Surry Hills, Mr. David Reece, in the 66th year of his age, much respected by all who knew him.

On the 9th instant, at the Prince Albert Inn (Little Forest), near Berrima, Mr. Benjamin Crew, aged 89 years, an old and respectable colonist.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The favourite steamers EMU and PELICAN continue to ply throughout the day at the following hours, calling at Ryde, Hunter's Hill, &c.:—

From Parramatta at quarter to 8 and 11 a.m.; and at 4 p.m.

From Sydney at 9·30 a.m.; and at 1 and 4·30 p.m.

Sydney, 9th August, 1856.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA. — The KIAMA, Steam Navigation Company's new steamer KIAMA, leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above places, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 o'clock p.m., returning from Kiama at 1 o'clock p.m., and Wollongong at 3 o'clock p.m., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Fares—Sydney to Wollongong, cabin, 10s.; return tickets, 17s. 6d.; steerage, 6s.

D tto to Kiama, ditto, 15s.; return tickets, 22s. 6d.; steerage, 7s. 6d.

Between Wollongong and Kiama, cabin, 5s.; steerage, 3s.

Freights to Kiama and Wollongong at the reduced rates.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The HUNTER, W. PETLEY, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. August 12th, 1856.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS TO THE HUNTER.—The steamers of the H. R. N. S. N. Co. will leave Sydney on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock in the evening, instead of 12 as heretofore; and Morpeth at 8 o'clock in the morning.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. August 8th, 1856.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

COLLAROY, for THE HUNTER, THIS MORNING, Tuesday, at 8

ILLALONG, for THE HUNTER, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 8 a.m.

WONGA WONGA, for MELBOURNE, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 5 p.m.

CITY OF SYDNEY, for MELBOURNE, THURSDAY, at 3 p.m.

BOOMERANG, for MORETON BAY, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, at 8

WAIATAH, for WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th, at 8 p.m.

TELEGRAPH, for EDEN, WEDNESDAY, the 20th, at 12 noon.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to MORETON BAY.—Passengers per BOOMERANG may proceed to NEWCASTLE per ILLALONG, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 8, free of expense, to join her there.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 3 p.m. WILLIS, MERRY & CO., agents, Botts' Wharf.

FOR MORPETH, HUNTER RIVER.—SPITFIRE, MAIDES, master, TO-MORROW EVENING, H. MOON, agent, Alfred Wharf.

RAVEN (Custom House Brown), for MORETON BAY.—Positively clears at the Customs TO MORROW.—Shippers are requested to send their goods down to the Flour Company's Wharf, by noon, to enable the vessel to sail the same day.

Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

MORETON BAY.—The first vessel for this port is the A1 regular trader VANQUISH, clear at the Customs TO-MORROW, and sails first fair wind. Shippers will please complete their arrangements without delay.

For freight, &c., apply on board, to Captain SCOTT, at the Flour Company's Wharf; to J. STEWART, Sussex-street; or to JOSIAH SLEE, Albion Wharf.

CALLENDER, Captain COLLINS, for MELBOURNE Wharf. Having all her dead weight and a large portion of her light freight on board, is fast filling up at the Flour Company's Wharf. Shippers are requested to send down their goods immediately to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs.

Apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The fine schooner ARIEL, 150 tons, G. M'ALISTER, commander, now lying at the Flour Company's Wharf, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant. Has room for fifty tons light freight, which will be taken at a very reasonable freight if shipped at once. Goes to the wharf.

For freight or passage apply to Captain M'ALISTER, or to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street. Sydney, August 11.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF DIRECT.—The fine clipper brig FORTUNE VANDERWORD, master, loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, clears at the Customs' TUESDAY, 12th instant, and has room for about five tons light freight. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, pass entries, and send in bills of lading by 10 o'clock of 12th instant. MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR GEELONG.—The clipper schooner EMILY JANE, C. C. BEER, master, will positively sail on FRIDAY NEXT; has room for 30 tons cargo.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

WILLIAM, Captain SKINNER, for GEELONG.—An early day having been positively fixed for the departure of this vessel, Shippers are particularly requested to complete their arrangements immediately, and prevent disappointment.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The fine A 1 clipper brig DART, Captain JENKINS, is fast filling up, at the Flour Company's Wharf, and has room for about 30 tons more of light freight. Her cabin accommodations include a separate ladies' saloon, and are replete with every comfort and convenience.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—To follow the Triton.—The fine A1 clipper brig BUSKETT, SCAPLEHORN, master, will commence loading her dead weight TO-MORROW, and meet with quick despatch.

For light freight only, or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The clipper brig HEATHER BELL, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, on board; or to J. KENDALL, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR MANILA.—The well-known A1 fast-sailing clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 771 tons register, commanded by Captain W. LEASK, will be shortly despatched, and is a very superior conveyance for goods, passengers, and specie.

Apply to Captain LEASK, on board, Circular Quay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR TAHITI direct.—The fast sailing brigantine OCEAN QUEEN, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on the 25th instant. A few cabins being still disengaged, early application is necessary.

For freight or passage apply to J. DHANIS and CO., Macquarie-place.

SHIP OMAR PASHA, for LONDON.—Notice—Passengers by this vessel must be on board at 9 o'clock THIS MORNING. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

FOR LONDON.—The fine new ship PRIMULA, A1 for 13 years, 553 tons, W. COLLINS, commander, is now receiving cargo, the greater portion being engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. Apply to the captain on board, to G. A. LLOYD and CO., or to J. B. METCALFE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO SAIL on the 25th instant for LONDON, and a superior Vessel for Passengers.—The fine A1 14 years clipper ship CYCLONE, of Aberdeen, 665 tons register, commanded by Captain JOSEPH HOSSACK, is fast loading, and will be quickly despatched as above. She is a regular trader, has most comfortable accommodations, and being well-known as a fast sailer, and carrying a surgeon, is a desirable opportunity for families.

Apply to Captain HOSSACK, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The first-class clipper barque MELBOURNE, 321 tons, is open for charter. Apply to Captain ROBERTSON, on board, or to BROWN and CO.

FOR SALE, the British-built brig GERTRUDE, 118 tons register, now alongside Macnamara's Wharf. Apply to Captain WILLIAM DUNNING; or to SMITH, CAMPBELL and CO.

SHIP CLYDE from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom-house entries immediately for the Circular Quay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also that goods for which entries are not passed when ready to be discharged will be entered by the undersigned, at the risk and expense of the consignees. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

ROB ROY, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to take notice that, in consequence of stress of weather, a portion of her cargo was thrown overboard on the passage out, and that the average-bond in respect thereto is now lying for signature at the office of the undersigned. They are further requested to take notice that no goods can be delivered until such signatures have been obtained. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

213, George-street, 8th August, 1856.

ROB ROY, from London.—Consignees are requested to take notice that this vessel will in future discharge from 7 a.m. till 5 p.m. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. Counting-house, 213, George-street, Sydney, August 12th, 1856.

ROB ROY, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass their entries without delay, as she commences discharging at Willis's Wharf, TO-MORROW MORNING. All goods impeding the ship's discharge will be cleared and stored as they come to hand at the consignees' risk and expense, and the captain holds himself in no way responsible for their condition after leaving the ship's tackles. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

213, George-street, 8th August, 1856.

SHIP GRANITE CITY.—All Parties having claims or accounts against the above vessel will be pleased to furnish them in duplicate THIS DAY, to the undersigned. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. August 12, 1856.

SHIP BEN NEVIS.—All parties having claims or accounts against the above vessel will be pleased to furnish them in duplicate, THIS DAY, to the undersigned. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. 12th August, 1856.

TENDERS are required for replacing the foremast of the schooner PACIFIC. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

MORTS' DRY DOCK, Waterview Bay.—This capacious dock can receive the largest ships afloat, at any time of tide. Repairs (including masting, &c.) performed with the greatest despatch, and at the lowest rates of the port.

ROUNTREE and CO., lessees.

P.S.—The Ferry steamers leave the Parramatta Steamers Wharf at the half-hours, and the dock at the hours, throughout the day.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—At the adjourned Meeting of the above Company, held at Mr. Hawkins', Hero of Waterloo, on Monday, the 4th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Mr. William Chuter, North Shore

Mr. Daniel M'Innes, Miller's Point

Mr. Richard Hawkins, Fort and Windmill streets.

Parties holding shares in the above Company will please call, at their earliest convenience, at the office of the undersigned. JOHN A. MATHEWS, Queen's-place.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a determination of the Board of Directors in this behalf, a Special General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the present place of business of the Company, namely, at the Office of the Company at the Company's Wharf, Darling Harbour, Sydney.

The objects for which such Special Meeting is convened are:—

1. To confirm the new and altered laws, regulations, and provisions adopted and made by the Half-yearly General Meeting held on the 25th day of July instant.

2. To elect a director in the room of Robert Campbell, Esq., M.P., who has become disqualified.

Candidates for the vacant directorship are required to give notice thereof in writing, to the board of directors, fourteen days at the least before day of election.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Company's Offices, Sydney, July 31, 1856.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that RALPH MAYER ROBEY, Esq., has given the requisite notice of his being a candidate for election to the office of director in this Company, at the special general meeting of proprietors to be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant. JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 9th August, 1856.

SYDNEY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Dividend is now payable at the Office of the Sydney Insurance Company, No. 32, Bridge-street, Sydney. Members are requested to attend in person. J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary. August 11, 1856.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—LECTURES.—On TUESDAY next, August 12th, a Lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the Institution, by EDWARD WISE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, on the Health of Towns. Members will be admitted on the production of their cards of membership, and are entitled to introduce two ladies. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the lecture will commence at half-past 7 precisely. JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Monthly Meeting of this Society will take place at the Australian Library, Bent-street, on WEDNESDAY, 13th August, at 8 p.m.

BUSINESS.—Election of New Members; Paper by Professor Smith on the Action of Sydney Water upon Lead; Paper by Mr. Thomas, C.E., on the Iron-making Resources of New South Wales.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir W. Denison. For terms, &c. apply to Dr. BERNCASTLE, 10, Wynyard-square, from 9 to 11; or at the Institution, at 11 o'clock.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, or Literary Society.—Persons who are desirous of becoming members of this institution are requested to attend the Meeting to be held at Saint Mary's Seminary, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th instant, at 7½ o'clock p.m., when the rules of the society, as drawn up by the committee appointed at the preliminary meeting held at the same place on Tuesday, the 29th July, will be read. JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE, hon. secretary.

ART UNION OF GLASGOW.—Members for 1855 are informed that the Prizes and Engravings have arrived and are to be had on application to Mr. GALLOWAY, carver and gilder, No. 125, South Head Road. THOMAS BAIN, Esq., of Windsor, honorary secretary, has taken charge of engravings and prizes for that district. Parties intending to subscribe for 1856, will have an opportunity till the 20th instant, by communicating with Mr. GALLOWAY, No. 125, South Head Road; THOMAS BAIN, Esq., of Windsor; or J. MACFARLANE, honorary secretary, No. 88, Macquarie-street, Sydney.

FREEMASONRY.—Australian Social Lodge, No. 260.—An Emergency Meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock precisely. By order of the W.M., W. H. WEBB, secretary.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Creditors of THOMAS MILES (who has been trading to the Chatham Islands, &c.) will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'s, 180, Pitt-street. Sydney, August 11.

SYDNEY CREEK.—A dray will leave the Picton Arms, Hay Market, for the above place, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant. Any person wishing to proceed by the above dray please to make application at the Picton Arms on Tuesday, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

MAISON FRANCAISE, 43, Pitt-street North. Madame DE LOLLE, expecting in a very short time a choice selection of novelties from Paris, begs to inform the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity that she will sell off her winter millinery stock at a very moderate price.—N.B. Millinery, mantles, dressmaking, Parisian stays, &c.

A SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE (Napier's) is for SALE at the HERALD Office. It is in good order, and fit for work forthwith, either by steam or flywheel.

MARITANA.—Books of the Words, price 1s., may be obtained at the Box Office.

MILK.—New Wollongong Milk, equal to that of Devon and Hereford. Depot—King and Clarence-streets.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ALEXANDER MERCER, from Huddersfield.—Please send your address to STEPHEN FAWCETT, New York Coffee Rooms, No. 17, Great Bourke-street West, Melbourne.

IF THE SAME PERSON, in Brisbane Water District, wishes to take the late Mr. Cape's Wyong Hill Estate, 1640 acres, adjoining W. T. Cape's, he may try it now for a cattle run, as cultivation is upset by all flocking to the mines, and pay what he offered the late Mr. Cape per annum, to his daughter, rightful owner, in O'Connell-street. M. A. CAPE. 12th August, 1856.

IF this should meet the eye of Mr. NAPOLEON LEVEL, his wife, or Miss ANNETTE E. G. EDWARDS, Mrs. Level will find her nephew, or Miss Edwards her brother, HENRY W. EDWARDS, by directing to the Post Office, till called for.

MARIA H.—Please call for a letter at the HERALD Office. A.

PETER LEADER.—Write to your anxious Mother. News of importance await you. Address Post Office, Prahran.

ROBERT ROBINSON, Printer, who left Sydney about six months since for the Ovens, is requested to write to his father, at Mr. GREGG'S, Parramatta.

S. A. LALLER.—Please send your address to S. FAWCETT, No. 17, Great Bourke-street West, Melbourne.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE (Late Prince of Wales Theatre).

MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
Emile Coulon,
Mons. Laglaise,

are engaged and will appear in a few days.

BATTERY POINT by Moonlight, on THURSDAY next, a Grand Musical Fête for THIS NIGHT only. Admission 1s.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General, by whose kind permission a Grand Musical Fête by Moonlight (positively for one night only), will take place at Battery Point, on THURSDAY EVENING next, August 14th. Admission, 1s.

BATTERY POINT—Extraordinary Novelty.—Grand Musical Fête on THURSDAY EVENING next, by Moonlight. Admission, 1s.

GRAND MUSICAL FETE next THURSDAY EVENING by Moonlight at Battery Point, by the kind permission of his Excellency the Governor-General, for THIS NIGHT only. Admission, 1s.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Under the Direction and Management of Mr. A. Torning.—Benefit and positively the Last Night of the engagement of the young American actor, Mr. HENRY SEDLEY. On which occasion the highly popular actress and authoress, Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR, will make her last appearance in two of her unrivalled impersonations, appearing as "Maritana," and "Lady Teazle." Mr. SEDLEY, as "Don Cæsar," and "Charles Surface." TUESDAY, August 12th, the performances will commence with the Drama in three acts, (as originally produced at the Princess's Theatre, London) of DON CÆSAR. Charles II., Mr. T. S. Bellair; Don Jose (his minister), Mr. Holloway; Don Cæsar de Bazan, Mr. Henry Sedley; Lazarillo, Mrs. A. Torning; Judge, Mr. Morton; Maritana (the Gipsy), Mrs. C. N. Sinclair. To be followed by the Screen Scene from the Comedy of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Charles Surface, Mr. Henry Sedley; Lady Teazle, Mrs. C. N. Sinclair. The whole to conclude with, by special request, the first act of the MARBLE HEART, introducing all the Magnificent Tableaux of the 5th act, splendidly illuminated with coloured fires. Aleibides, Mr. T. S. Bellair; Diogenes, Mr. Henry Sedley; Aspasia, Mrs. C. N. Sinclair. On THURSDAY, Mademoiselle DURET will make her first appearance in one of her celebrated characters.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—In consequence of the severe inclemency of the weather last evening, and at the request of numerous patrons, Wallace's Opera of MARITANA will be repeated on WEDNESDAY EVENING, being positively the last appearance in Sydney of the English Opera Company.

MARITANA for the last time, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, being the last appearance of the Opera Company.

LAST NIGHT of the Opera Company in Sydney on WEDNESDAY EVENING, in the opera of MARITANA.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE, under the Management of Messrs. Stephens and Craven.—Farewell Performances of the eminent tragedian G. V. BROOKE, Mr. ROBERT HEIR, and Mrs. ROBERT HEIR (late Miss Fanny Cathcart), who will positively take their departure from Sydney on Saturday next, August 16th, being under engagement to open the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, in the ensuing week. Mr. G. V. BROOKE'S Impersonations:—Order of Performances during the week.—On Wednesday, first time in Sydney as "Jacques," in Shakspeare's Comedy of "As You Like It." On Thursday as "Duke Aranza," in the "Honeymoon," and as "Sir Patrick O'Plenipo," in the "Irish Ambassador," the performances being for the benefit of Mr. G. V. BROOKE; and on Friday, positively the last night of his engagement, as "Virginius," in Sheridan Knowles' play of that name. First and only night of "The Wife." THIS EVENING, August 12th, THE WIFE, A TALE OF MANTUA. Julian St. Pierre, Mr. G. V. Brooke; Leonardo Gonzago, Mr. Robert Heir; Marianna, the Wife, Mrs. Robert Heir. To conclude with NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS. Admiral Kingston, Mr. Lambert; Lieutenant Kingston, R.N., Mr. H. Travers; Mrs. Pontifex, Mrs. Lambert; Miss Mortimer, Mrs. Pritchett.

PROSPECTUS.—Classical Chamber Concerts.—MISKA HAUSER respectfully announces to the lovers of classical chamber music his intention of instituting a series of entertainments of the above class; to produce in perfection the quintetts, quartetts, trios, duets, &c., &c., of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Spohr, Mendelssohn, Onslow, Hummel, and other great lights of art, who, by their genius, have irradiated the family circle, and whose honored names are "household words" in all climes.

As the production of these exquisite works involve a considerable expenditure, and although music has been always warmly patronised in this colony, yet, as this peculiar class of compositions can, at first, be expected to attract the patronage only of the educated amateur, Mr. Hauser would not feel justified in undertaking this enterprise unless secured (in some degree) from the probability of loss.

He therefore, having associated with himself the well-known composer, director, and conductor, Mr. George Loder (whose opportune arrival in Sydney, and experience in musical direction under fortuitous circumstances in aid of this enterprise), begs leave to announce his intention, as soon as the necessary subscriptions can be obtained, of giving a series of

THREE CLASSICAL CHAMBER CONCERTS.

Terms of subscription, one guinea the three concerts. Single tickets (sold only to subscribers' friends), half-a-guinea.

Subscriptions received at Messrs. Wolcott and Clarke's; Johnson and Mader's music shops; of Mr. Aldis, George-street; and of several gentlemen who take a warm interest in the success of the enterprise.

One notice will be given of the first concert, when full programmes and part culars will be announced.

ESTABLISHMENT for the EDUCATION of PROTESTANT YOUNG LADIES in Hobart Town, Tasmania.—Mrs. ZIEGLER purposes opening the above establishment on the 1st of August next, for a limited number of Boarders and Day Scholars.

The course of instruction will comprise the several branches of a sound education:

Music and singing—Miss Martha Ker

Modern languages and drawing—Miss Maria Ker and Herr Adolphus Ziegler (lately at Dr. Boyd's, Campbelltown Grammar School)

Plain and fancy needlework—Miss Adams.

Mrs ZIEGLER, by studying the happiness of her pupils, to whom she offers the comfort of her domestic circle, hopes to lessen that usually great difference between home and school. The unrivalled salubrity of the situation of Hobart Town will be sufficient guarantee for their health. The premises are replete with every convenience for scholastic purposes, having a fine schoolroom, airy bedrooms, garden, and playground.

Terms:—£100 per annum, all extras included. Each boarder to have six towels, two pair of sheets, two knives, forks, and spoons, which will be returned. Day pupils, £14 14s; music, singing, drawing, and dancing extra.

N.B.—A fair allowance will be made respecting age, number of pupils from the same family, and accomplishments not wished for.

References to families in Tasmania:—

Joseph Benson Mather, Esq., Hobart Town

Rev. Joseph Mayson, Green Banks, Swansea

Edward Carr Shaw, Esq., J.P., Red Banks, Great Swan Port

Frederick Lewis Von Stieglitz, Esq., J.P., Killymoon, Fingal

Th. Ramsay, Esq., J.P., Millbrook, Fingal

Francis Groom, Esq., J.P., Harefield, Fingal

Rev. Augustus Barkway, Cullenswool, Fingal

Henry Cowell, Esq., Cullenshouse, Cullenswood, Fingal

Simeon Lord, Esq., J.P., Bona Vista, Avoca

Frane's William Von Stieglitz, Esq., J.P., Lewis Hill, Avoca.

Prospectuses and all particulars on application to Mrs. ZIEGLER, 2, Elboden-place, Davey-street, Hobart Town.

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Bridge-street.—The business of the above office will be removed to No. 119, George-street, opposite Jamison-street, in the course of next week. J. B. METCALFE.

ELECTORS OF SOUTH CUMBERLAND.—Do not pledge yourselves too soon. A really independent man will be in the field before the day of nomination.

ELECTION FOR THE SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—Mr. RYAN BRENAN will meet the electors THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, p.m., at Mr. BLACKSTONE'S, Newtown Road.

J. T. GANNON, Secretary.

Central Committee Rooms, 42, Pitt-street, next Mort's buildings. 12th August, 1856.

NOTICE.—To the ELECTORS of the SOUTH RIDING of the COUNTY of CUMBERLAND.—The friends of Mr. RYAN BRENAN are requested to attend at his Central Committee Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 3 o'clock, p.m., to make arrangements to secure the return of that gentleman. J. T. GANNON, Secretary. Central Committee Rooms, 42, Pitt-street, next Mort's buildings. 12th August, 1856.

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—Mr. MORRIS will meet the Electors of the South Riding THIS EVENING, at the following places:—

6 o'clock, Tea Gardens, Waverley.
8 „ Mr. Nobbs' Inn, Newtown.

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—Mr. MORRIS will meet the Electors of the South Riding, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th August, at the following places.

6 o'clock, Mr. Cutt's Inn, Homebush.
7 „ Mr. Neitches' Inn, Burwood.
8 „ Ashfield.

SOUTH RIDING ELECTION.—The Central Committee for securing the Election of Mr. ROBERT STEWART, for the South Riding of Cumberland, in the room of R. C. Weekes, Esq., resigned, will meet this TUESDAY EVENING, at the Central Committee Rooms, Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets.

C. G. REID, honorary secretary.

STEWART FOR THE SOUTH RIDING.—A Public Meeting of the Electors of the South Riding of Cumberland will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Mr. David Aitken's, Waverley Tea Gardens, at seven o'clock, when Mr. STEWART will attend and address the meeting.

C. G. REID, honorary secretary.

SOUTH RIDING of the COUNTY of CUMBERLAND. NOTICE.—By virtue of a writ, dated the 6th day of August, A.D. 1856, under the hand of the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the day of nomination for a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the South Riding of the county of Cumberland, vacant by the resignation of R. C. Weekes, Esq., is appointed to be held at Parramatta, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at noon precisely: and in the event of a poll being demanded, that the said polling will be held at the undermentioned places, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, to commence at 9 o'clock a.m., and to terminate at 4 o'clock p.m. of the same day.

Sydney	...	Court-house, Darlinghurst
Parramatta	...	Court-house
Penrith	...	Court-house
Liverpool	...	Court-house
Campbelltown	...	Court-house
Burwood	...	A booth near entrance to Burwood House
Camden	...	Court-house
Cabramatta	...	A booth
Cook's River	...	A booth
Appin	...	A room
Waverley	...	A room
Newtown	...	A room
Greendale	...	

J. F. DOWNES, Returning Officer for the South Riding of the County of Cumberland.

ELECTORAL LISTS.—Bourke and Gipps Wards, Sydney.—Notice is hereby given that Courts of Petty Sessions will be holden at the Water Police Office, Phillip-street, on the days undermentioned, for the purpose of revising the Electoral Lists of the above wards, for the ensuing year:—

Bourke Ward—TUESDAY, 12th August, 1856, at noon.
Gipps Ward—WEDNESDAY, 13th August, 1856, at noon.

All persons who have filed claims or objections, collectors, and others interested, are to give their attendance accordingly.

By order of the Bench,

B. BUNBURY, Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 23rd July, 1856.

ELECTORAL LISTS for the Sydney Hamlets, and North and South Ridings of the County of Cumberland in the Police Districts of Sydney, for 1856-57.—Notice is hereby given that Courts of Revision for the purpose of Revising the Lists of Electors in the Sydney Hamlets and North and South Ridings of the County of Cumberland, in the police district of Sydney, for 1856-7; as also the lists of persons claiming to have their names inserted therein, will be holden by the Justices of the Peace assembled in Petty Sessions for the police district of Sydney, at the Central Police Office, George and York streets, Sydney, as follows:—

Sydney Hamlets, TUESDAY, 12th August, 11 a.m.
North Riding, WEDNESDAY, 13th August, 11 a.m.
South Riding, THURSDAY, 14th August, 11 a.m.

Dated this 16th day of July, A.D. 1856.

By order of the Bench,

ROBERT ORMISTON, Clerk of Petty Sessions.

DANCING.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to announce that his Classes meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at his Rooms, 205, Pitt-street South. Juvenile classes at 4 in the afternoon; adults, at 7 p.m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS, who have proved in the following Estates, that Dividends will be payable on and after THIS DAY, Monday, 11th instant, at my office, Promissory Notes to be produced. J. P. MACKENZIE, official assignee, 41, Elizabeth-street.

In the Estate of Samuel Cutter—first dividend.
„ Fred. W. Newbery—ditto.

CARD.—Instruction in Drawing, Painting, and Raised Wool-work, by Mrs. W. HILL, 13, Woolloomooloo-street, fourth door east of Bourke-street. Terms, at her residence, per quarter:—

Drawing, including landscapes, flowers, fruits, and heads, either in pencil, chalk, or colours...	£2 2 0
Painting on velvet or satin (per 12 lessons) ...	2 2 0
Raised wool work (taught in 6 lessons) ...	1 11 6

This style of Berlin work is beautifully adapted for birds, flowers, and quadrupeds.

Schools and private families attended.

FASHIONABLE DANCING, and Calisthenic Exercises, with elastic chest expanders, taught by Mr. J. CLARK, Elizabeth-street North, assisted by his son and daughter. Class days, Tuesdays and Fridays—the Juveniles at half-past four in the afternoon. Evening class at 7 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays for private pupils. Lessons in the favourite dance—Palka Mazurka—to ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day. Families and schools attended.

VACCINATION twice a week, at J. C. HORNER'S, Woolloomooloo Dispensary, Woolloomooloo-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Building sites at Darling Point, the property of the late Sir T. L. Mitchell, will be for SALE on THURSDAY next 14th instant. Lithographs may now be obtained of BOWDEN and TIRRELL, Auctioneers, City Mart, George-street.

A GOOD FRENCH Polisher Wanted, by CHARLES ARTLETT, 101, Crown-street, near Stanley-street.

A YOUNG MAN, having the greater portion of his time at his disposal, wishes to engage as Collector, either on commission or salary. Address B. C., HERALD Office.

BEST SHEET ZINC.—Wanted, by the undersigned, 400 Sheets Belgian Zinc, with nails. Apply, and state prices, to LYALL SCOTT and CO.

ENGINEER and MILLER.—Wanted, a competent person to take charge of a steam flour mill. Address, by letter, to M.H., HERALD Office.

FEMALE General Servant wanted. Apply 124, Castlereagh-street.

JUNIOR CLERK.—Wanted, an active and intelligent Youth who writes a good hand, for a Mercantile office. Apply by letter, to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

MILLINERS.—Wanted a good Milliner. Apply W. BYSON, 236, George-street.

MONTHLY NURSE.—A respectable person lately arrived from England. Address Mrs. ETHERINGTON, 7, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo.

PARTNER.—Wanted a Partner who can command £300, and who might either take an active part or otherwise in a light and profitable business, suitable for a lady or gentleman. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

SPRING CART and HORSE, wanted to PURCHASE. Apply to Mr. MITCHELL, blacksmith, Upper William-street.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY.—Wanted, an efficient Teacher in the Mathematical and English branches. Apply at St. Mary's Abbey.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, LYDHURST.—Wanted, an efficient Teacher in the following subjects:—Latin, Greek, French, English, and Arithmetic. Apply at St. Mary's Abbey.

TUITION.—A gentleman, of University education, and capable of teaching the Latin and Greek classics, and the usual branches of a college education, wishes to receive a few pupils, to form a class, or to instruct individually during the evening, after five o'clock. Address M. A., Mr. LARMER'S, chemist, &c., George-street.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.—Competent Schoolmasters, married, and members of the Church of England, may hear of situations on applying to the Rev. J. A. BURKE, 286, George-street, Sydney.

TUTOR.—An experienced Classical Tutor is open to an engagement in a respectable family. Address ALPHA, 13, Jamison-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a Young Man, willing to make himself generally useful, and fill up his time with sewing. N. BUSHBY.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted one good hand. R. C. ARDERN, 143, South Head Road.

TO PAPERHANGERS.—Wanted, some good hands. Apply at L. SAULIER'S, 264, George-street.

TO BUILDERS and Contractors.—A Gentleman, having an allotment in the suburbs, wishes to meet with some one who may have the command of facilities for building, who would run up a room family house, of wood, brick, or stone, in a cheap style, upon credit, and security of the property, receiving a liberal interest on the outlay. Enquire of E. T. BLACKET, Esq., architect, Mort's buildings.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a competent Assistant. W. C. PRESTON and Co., Cavendish House.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, two First Hands. Apply at 139, George-street, opposite Exchange Hotel.

TO FIREMEN.—Wanted for the Gunning Steam Flour-mill, 7-horse power, a Fireman; the mill being small and the work of the fireman very light, he will be expected to assist the miller in the general work of the mill. Apply to Mr. CONOLLY, Argyle Steam Flour-mill, Goulburn, or to JAMES BYRNES, Esq., Parramatta. N.B. None but a sober man need apply.

TO DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, by the undersigned, an Assistant thoroughly conversant with the business. G. R. ELLIOTT, 107, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good pushing Hand. Warwick House, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Cook. Apply to the Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED by a Lady, lately arrived from England, and a member of the Established Church, a situation as finishing governess. She can offer the highest testimonials. Address to C. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED to Purchase, a Black and White Newfoundland Dog about 6 months' old. Enquire of A. TORNING, 4, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a Blacksmith and Farrier, to proceed to Lane Cove. Also, a Gardener and Drayman; none but sober men need apply. JOHN BROWN, timber merchant, Market Wharf.

WANTED, by a respectable party, Washing; well got up; on reasonable terms. Address T.B.R., HERALD Office.

WANTED a Saddle hand. Apply to W. L. BOWEN York-street.

WANTED, from 400 to 600 fat Sheep. Apply to PHILIP M'CARROLL, butcher, Botany-road, Redfern.

WANTED a Female Junior Servant. Apply to Mrs. WILLS, Upper Fort-street, Sydney.

WANTED a person as House and Parlour Maid, wages £25 per year. Mr. F. B. BOULTON, Darling Point.

WANTED, Trousers and Vest Hands. Apply 238, Pitt-

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

REGISTRATION.

(REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.)

Registrar-General's Office,
Sydney, 4th June, 1856.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, the following Progress Report, designed to shew the measures which have been taken to bring into operation the provisions of the Marriage and Registration Acts, 18 Victoria, Nos. 30 and 34.

2. On receiving the appointment of Registrar-General, the first duty to which my attention was called was, the division of the colony into fixed and clearly-defined districts. Upon conferring with the Surveyor-General, I found that any attempt to travel out of the track of the boundary lines, prescribed for the several police districts, would be attended with so many difficulties as to be almost impracticable, in the present state of the survey.

3. In a statistical point of view, too, the importance of maintaining an identity of division lines with those adopted for the purposes of the census, forced itself upon me. No two things can be more intimately related, both in design and classification, than the census of the people, and the registration of births and deaths. In England, it was found that the value of the facts collected with regard to population and mortality, was very materially impaired by disregard to this particular point, the registration system having been based upon a totally different arrangement of districts, to that adopted by the Census Commissioners.

4. Unity of plan, therefore, being essential for the purposes of comparison and exact calculation, I had no hesitation in recommending the adoption of the Police Districts, which, independently of their having been fixed upon for the purposes of the Census, possessed the additional advantage of boundaries pretty generally known and capable of accurate definition.

5. Subdivisions of several of the country districts may, eventually, be desirable, and as the necessity becomes apparent, it will be my duty to recommend either the appointment of Assistant District Registrars, or such modifications of the boundaries as may seem most desirable, to meet the wants of the public.

6. With regard to the Police District of Sydney, the necessity for its subdivision was too obvious to need the test of experience; extending from Broken Bay to the north, to George's River to the south, and from the sea nearly three-fourths of the distance to Parramatta westerly, comprising nineteen populous hamlets and parishes, it was clearly necessary, for the public convenience, that greater facilities should be offered to the inhabitants of the outlying parishes than it was possible for the central office in Castlereagh-street to afford.

7. That the means of registration, therefore, might be brought, as near as possible, to every man's door, without which the public will never be brought to comprehend its advantages, nor voluntarily to comply with its requirements), I proposed that the district of Sydney should be confined to the corporate limits of the city, and that the hamlets and outlying parishes should be divided into seven (7) separate districts; this proposition met with the approval of his Excellency the Governor-General, and, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, has been adopted.

8. The colony has thus been divided into seventy-five (75) districts, which will be found, with their boundaries, described at large in the return appended to this report, marked A.

9. Simultaneously with the division of the colony into districts, it became necessary to take measures for the selection of proper persons in each district to fill the office of Registrar. With this object a circular letter was addressed to the Police Magistrates, and Benches of Magistrates, asking their co-operation and advice; they were requested to recommend some respectable person who was willing, and, at the same time, competent, to discharge the duties imposed by the Act.

10. It was thought advisable, where intelligent persons could be found to take upon themselves the responsibilities of the office, such as schoolmasters, postmasters, storekeepers, or gentlemen having no other occupation, not to employ the services of the Clerks of Petty Sessions. In many instances it was thought their proper duties would be found incompatible with the due performance of those appertaining to the office of Registrar; they could not absent themselves from their posts, if it were necessary, on registration business, nor could they leave their duties in the Court House to register the particulars of any birth or death; the public might thus not only be put to inconvenience, but there was the probability that persons coming to register a birth or death, and finding the Registrar engaged, would not wait, and might never return.

11. In the adjoining colony of Victoria, the employment of these officers was tried, and has been condemned. The Registrar-General, in his report, dated 30th April, 1855, states, amongst other objections, that "a promiscuously crowded Police Office is not a desirable place in which females, with young children, should be compelled to attend to register births." The force of this objection will be very generally admitted.

12. In many districts, however, it has been found necessary, in the absence of other eligible persons, to employ the services of Clerks of Petty Sessions, in order that the operation of the Act might be commenced simultaneously throughout the colony. We shall thus have the opportunity of testing for ourselves the advantages and disadvantages attendant upon the employment of these officers.

13. The question as to the mode of remuneration to be adopted, was one of some importance to determine. The sum voted by the Council for the payment of the district Registrars, would barely admit of a scale of fixed salaries; indeed, there would have been much difficulty in apportioning the sum between them, with due regard to the services to be performed by each.

14. Looking to the Returns of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, as computed in the statistical records of the Colonial Secretary's Office, for the year 1854, it seemed to me that the amount placed at the disposal of the Government, namely, £2335, warranted the proposal of a fee of two shillings and sixpence (2s. 6d.) on every entry of a birth, death, or marriage; in addition to the fees payable under the Act, and that a fair margin would be left to cover any increase which may reasonably be expected to result, from the new system of registration.

15. The advantages of this mode of remuneration over that of fixed salaries are too obvious to call for special comment here; my only doubt is, whether, in some districts, the scale is sufficiently high to tempt respectable persons to undertake the responsibilities of the office; and experience alone can solve this doubt.

16. The scale of remuneration first established in Victoria was at the rate of 5s. each for the first one hundred entries, and after that number at the rate of 2s. 6d.; but the scale has since been reduced to a uniform payment of 2s. 6d. for every entry; it should be borne in mind, however, that our districts are much more extensive, and the population more widely scattered, and that the district registrars are expected to provide their own stationery, and pay their own postages. I feel confident, notwithstanding, that the mode of payment adjusted according to the amount of work performed is the right one, and will give greater satisfaction to the officers employed than could be expected under any scale of fixed salaries, and will, at the same time, ensure greater accuracy of registration.

17. Appended to this report will be found a return, shewing the names of the district registrars, their profession or occupation, residence, and district; they may be classified as under, viz.:—

Justices of the Peace	10
Clergymen	1
Medical practitioners	4
Solicitors	1
Schoolmasters	12
Storekeepers	7
Apothecaries	1
Postmasters	5
Clerks of Petty Sessions	25
Undescribed	9
Total	75

18. With the view of initiating as perfect a system of registration as possible, and of conducting it on the most approved principles, I entered into correspondence with the Registrars-General of Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia, requesting them to give me the benefit of their experience, in the working of the Registration systems established in their respective colonies.

19. The most perfect is, unquestionably, that which is in practice in Victoria; it is based upon the most approved system that has been devised for the mother country, adapted to colonial requirements, by the Assistant Registrar-General, and, I believe, has been found to work without oppression, and with very great success.

20. The Registration Act of New South Wales, like the Registration Act of Victoria, is very deficient in respect of forms. It gives only forms of register for marine births and deaths, and these appear to be taken from the amended schedules proposed by the Assistant Registrar-General, approved by the Government, and now in use in the sister colony; the schedules provided by the Act being altogether ignored, to make way for the improved system.

21. These schedules were not, as has been said, adopted either arbitrarily or experimentally, but were framed in accordance with the recommendation of a Registration Committee appointed by the Statistical Society of London, to consider certain schedules and provisions of the proposed "Registration Bill for Scotland," to recommend forms, and to report upon them; and the Committee state "that after having given much attention to this subject, they are convinced that the adoption of the proposed system possesses scientific and legal merits beyond those of any other yet proposed."

22. These schedules, then, with very slight modifications, have been adapted to the general Registration of Births and Deaths in New South Wales, and were proclaimed as the authorized forms of Registrar in the *Government Gazette* of the 29th of February last.

23. Annexed to this report will be found specimen sheets of each form, copied from the register books of this office, a reference to which will shew how full and perfect is the information, we are in most instances enabled to obtain, and how valuable such registers may become at some future day. These registers are bound up in books, containing 50 sheets each, with space for 10 entries in each sheet.

24. No form of register of marriages is prescribed by the Registration Act, an omission which has been the cause of some little difficulty. In adopting the form recommended by the Statistical Society of London, and introduced into practice in the adjoining colony of Victoria, my object was to carry out, upon one uniform plan, a scheme of statistical registration of births, deaths, and marriages; as complete as the experience and wisdom of British statists could devise for the use of the mother country.

25. To satisfy this form of register, I purposed to preface the marriage certificate with the further particulars necessary, as shown in the form herewith submitted; but, although the form prescribed by the Act was not affected by it, I was advised that the addition might give rise to objections, which it was better to avoid. Thus originated an incongruity (in its effect more unsightly, perhaps, than material) between the marriage register kept by the clergy, and the marriage register kept in this office.

26. The clergy find no difficulty in obtaining the information required, but they have no means of transmitting it, through the deficiency in the form of the certificate; the integrity of the proposed system of registration cannot therefore be maintained.

27. If it is objected that the form of register is more comprehensive than necessary, or too inquisitorial, the same objection will equally apply to the registers of births and deaths; and I know not why, with diminished force, the feelings of a bride or bridegroom should not be held more sacred, than the feelings of a son or daughter, coming to record the death of a beloved parent; and yet in the one case the fullest information is exacted, whilst in the other, which forms an equally important record, the delicacy of the feelings is not to be shocked by impertinent inquiries.

28. A glance at the form appended hereto, marked F, will shew the nature of the information sought to be obtained—that supplied by the marriage certificate will be found in *Roman*, and the additional matter in *Italic*, it will thus be seen in what points the present certificate is deficient.

29. I would venture to hope, that the form adopted will be found neither impertinent, nor too formidable for ordinary practice, for if such perfect and minute information has been found necessary in an old settled country, like England, would it not seem of equal, if not of greater importance, that we should obtain it in New South Wales.

30. Where legal questions as to genealogy, legitimacy, and personal identity, are so likely to arise in regard to property accumulated in the colony, the heir or next of kin to which may be resident in England, or some other remote part of the world, it would seem to be of the utmost importance, that the marriage register should be as complete as the registers of births and deaths, and leave no room for legal doubts, or mistaken identity.

31. Similar reason to these, have induced the Government of Victoria to adopt the system herein recommended, and when they are duly considered, I think we shall not be satisfied with one less perfect in all its branches.

32. As regards the declaration of church membership, at the foot of the register, it may be assumed, that where marriage is regarded as a religious ordinance, it must be in the case of those who come to the church to have it solemnised; and where the parties themselves are not opposed to it, there can be no objection to their leaving such a declaration on record. To make it compulsory may be objectionable, and in the case of those who come to the Registrar to be married, and, consequently look upon marriage as a merely civil contract, improper.

33. As a guide to the performance of the duties imposed by the Act, I drew upon a code of instructions for the use of the District Registrars. This has been published in the shape of a small pamphlet, with copies of the Marriage and Registration Acts attached to it, of which one has been supplied to each District Registrar, and a copy is appended to this report, marked G.

34. With the view of calling the attention of the clergy, and officiating ministers, throughout the colony, to the requirements of the new law regarding marriage, and of seeking their co-operation in the initiation of the new system of registration, I caused a circular letter to be addressed to each, to which was appended an epitome of the two Acts, in so far as their duties are affected. A copy of this circular, marked H, accompanies this report.

35. It will be seen that, in order to ensure a double register of marriages, I requested the clergy to obtain the signature of the parties, and their witnesses, "to the entry in the register," as well as to the certificate (for which alone the Act provides), so that in the event of the loss of the certificate—an accident of by no means improbable occurrence—an original record of the marriage will still be in existence. The importance of such a provision will at once be recognised, and I am happy in being able to state, that the clergy generally have shown every disposition to comply with my request.

36. It may not here be improper to point out what seems to be a great omission in the Registration Act, namely, that whilst it is made incumbent upon the Registrar-General to furnish every officiating minister duly registered as such, with marriage registry books and forms, there is no provision made for the keeping of the registers by the clergy. The Act requires them to furnish a certificate to the registrar, and a copy to the parties, but it is altogether silent as to the necessity of keeping any record in the books with which they are supplied. Practically, I believe, the omission has not been productive of injurious results, but the keeping of the register is a matter which should not be left exposed to the chances of neglect.

37. The pressure upon the Government Printer for work connected with the census, and with the electoral lists, caused some delay in the preparation of the books and forms required for bringing the Act into operation; but the central office was opened on the day appointed, and before the end of March, with the assistance of only one clerk, 372 register books, and upwards of 22,000 forms, had been distributed to the Registrars and Clergy in the different districts, besides some 10,000 placards, handbills, circulars, and other notices.

38. Notwithstanding the publicity given to the new laws regarding births, deaths, and marriages in the leading columns of the daily press, and by notices from this office, I found so general a prevalence of indifference and ignorance, that I caused a number of placards to be printed and distributed, besides some 10,000 handbills, which, through the kindness of the Inspector-General of Police, have been left at almost every house in the city and hamlets. I do not therefore, think that any means have been neglected to enlighten the ignorant and caution the indifferent.

39. Moreover, with the view of obtaining the co-operation of the medical profession, and collecting the data for the formation of tables of sickness and mortality, I prepared a circular, which has been printed and distributed to the members of the profession throughout the colony, pointing out the advantages which would accrue to medical science, if they would give me their valuable assistance in recording the causes of death, and the duration of last illness. Forms have been printed and furnished to the profession with this object, and I have every reason to believe that the appeal will be very generally responded to. Copies of this circular and the form of certificate are appended hereto. In the Registration Act of South Australia, the furnishing of such a certificate is provided for by a special clause.

40. The value of statistical data of this description, to enable us to arrive at the laws of health and disease, —how they are regulated and affected, at different elevations, and in different localities, by proximity to the sea, by the more bracing air of the table land, or by the drier atmosphere of the great plains of the interior, through diversity of soil and variety of climate, cannot be overrated; and if this department can be made subservient to the cause of science, in the collection of valuable information, calculated to promote the progress of vital statistics, whilst it fulfils the object for which it has been primarily established, it will not be unworthy the liberal support of the country.

41. The machinery of this department, supposing it to be placed on an adequate footing, may be made available for many useful and important objects, at present either wholly neglected, or entrusted to departments with whose duties they have no very intimate connection—such, for instance, as the carrying out of a system of compulsory vaccination, the compilation and custody of the general statistics of the colony, the registration of deeds, patents, and records, &c.

42. The compilation of the census returns has been committed to my hands, and the duty is now being rapidly proceeded with. I hope to be able to give a statement of the gross numbers of the population of the colony, within a few days of the receipt of the last of the returns from the country.

43. It would be premature, at this early period, to attempt any general revision of the Marriage and Registration Acts,—the experience of twelve months at least would be desirable to test their operation. I will confine myself, therefore, to bringing under notice one or two points fraught with practical inconvenience, and therefore calculated to impede the effective working of the system of registration established under those acts.

44. The question of postage is one of the first consideration. By the Postage Act all returns of births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths, are permitted to go unstamped to their destination, if they are so marked outside, and open at each end. The extension of this principle to all correspondence and returns on registration business only, would go far to facilitate the working of the system. In the sister colony, and in most other countries, I believe, where registration laws are in force, exemption from postage is expressly enacted; and I know nothing that would more materially aid the operation of those laws in New South Wales, than a similar exemption here.

45. In the case of the registry of births after the expiration of 60 days, it is a question whether the registrar is competent to receive the solemn declaration required to be made before registry. (Vide sections 22 and 23.) The Act being silent, I thought it advisable to instruct the district registrars to require the declaration to be made before a magistrate. This course is attended with some inconvenience; and as, under the Marriage Act, a more important declaration is authorized before the district registrar, it would have been well had a similar provision been made in this case. In the Registration Act of South Australia, passed during the last session, a fine of 5s. is imposed for neglect to register a birth or death, after 42 and 10 days, respectively, payable to the district Registrar; and it is a provision which it is very desirable to embody into our own Act, whenever a revision takes place.

46. Again, the Act is silent as to whether the information of a birth or death should be oral, or whether information in writing is sufficient. In the absence of any direct injunctions, my instructions to the district registrars are, in all practicable cases, to require the personal attendance of the informant, "and his signature to the entry," but not reject written information where the party resides at a great distance from the place of registration, and where they have no reason to believe the information other than genuine. It seems to me, that if written testimony was admitted as a general practice, the information given would be of the most meagre description, and a door would be opened to imposition and fraud, with little chance of detecting the offender.

47. Under the 5th section of the Registration Act, which provides for the appointment of substitutes on illness, some inconvenience is likely to be occasioned, in remote districts, by requiring the appointment of the substitutes in writing, under the hand of the Governor-General, and a notification thereof in the *Government Gazette*. It is evident that, in cases of sudden illness, and where the course of post is, as it may be in many cases, a matter of weeks, some more simple way of providing for the discharge of the duties is necessary, otherwise the duties must be suspended for a time, to the manifest inconvenience of the public.

48. Before bringing this report to a close, it may be desirable that I should communicate some information as to the amount of work imposed upon the department; and as to the staff which will be needed to perform the duties efficiently. With reference to the country registrars, I am without any reliable data to guide me at present. I am taking measures to establish assistant registrars in all the large districts, where they are needed; but on the plan of remuneration proposed, the increase of officers does not involve any increased expenditure, beyond the books and forms necessary for their use.

49. For the central office, I believe that four clerks will be necessary; the time of one clerk is absorbed almost entirely in registering the births, marriages, and deaths which occur in the Sydney district, and on attending upon persons calling on registration business. The entries average about twelve (12) daily for the first three months, and are daily increasing; each entry occupies from ten to fifteen minutes in recording, and even longer in cases of births after the expiration of sixty days, as the entry must be made twice. The indexes, too, have to be kept up by the registering clerk and it his duty to issue certificates of registry in cases of death, to enter the certificates of burial, to send notices to defaulters, and to attend to the general duties of registration.

50. In consequence of the pressure of business, I have been allowed the services of an extra clerk since the end of March last; the copying, entering, and despatching of letters, circulars, and forms occupy his time. Of these there have been despached since the office opened, viz.—

Letters	401
Circulars	600
Forms	28,500

Besides books, placards, &c.

51. There have been received, within the same period, 578 letters; the recording of these (which now devolves upon the registering clerk) the keeping of the accounts, and the duty of keeping the district registrars and clergy properly supplied with all necessary forms, &c., (which is more than the second clerk can do, with proper despatch) will furnish sufficient employment for a third clerk.

52. And when the quarterly returns of birth, deaths, and marriages come in from the country, of which over 200 are due on the 1st of July next, I have reason to believe that, after being carefully examined by myself, there will be ample employment for a fourth clerk, in looking after their revision, in tabulating them for publication, and in the preparation and maintenance of a general index for the whole colony.

53. An unwise parsimony in the establishment of a department, upon the labours of which all future legislation must, in a great measure, be based, cannot be too strongly deprecated. I may be permitted therefore to hope that when the Estimates for the ensuing year are brought under consideration, provision will be made on a more liberal scale, in order to place the department on an efficient and permanent footing.

I have, &c.,
CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

(REPORT FROM DIRECTOR.)

The Director of the Botanic Garden to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, forwarding the Annual Report of this Establishment.

Botanic Garden, Sydney, 10th June, 1856.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General and the Executive Council, the following report of this establishment.

In my last report of a similar nature, attention was invited to the many losses from the death of plants growing in certain parts of the garden; caused, as supposed, by the poverty and shallowness of the soil, or from the deleterious nature of the sub-soil.

I have now, however, in consequence of the past moist and genial season, and the measures adopted of removing the injurious causes complained of, a more satisfactory statement to make, inasmuch as, with the exception of a few plants killed by accident, or torn from the ground by children, from mere wantonness, scarcely a plant has been lost since, from the open grounds of the Garden. Many of the younger trees have made extraordinary growth; and the judicious thinning out of useless duplicates has, in various places, improved the aspect of the Gardens; and, notwithstanding the unusual labour required to keep down weeds, the grounds have been maintained throughout the whole season, in a most creditable condition.

The portion of ground referred to in my former report, on the western side of the upper Garden, where so many of the rare Protaceous plants perished, which was subsequently trenched to as great an extent as practicable, affords the most convincing proof that the soil generally has been much ameliorated; the stony subsoil brought to the surface by the process of trenching has, by exposure to the atmosphere, become so disintegrated and pulverised as to combine readily with the good soil of the place, and a considerable quantity of a stronger quality which had been carted in, by which means an excellent compost has been furnished for the growth of such plants as are likely to be placed in that particular locality. In other parts of the garden, where the rock was found cropping out from the surface, the work of removal has been extensively proceeded with, and the excavations, as well as the beds adjoining, are supplied with a quantity of strong soil from the embankments of Hyde Park, opposite to the present University buildings. In bringing this subject a second time under notice, I have been influenced by its great importance to the interests of the garden, as it is only by removing rock, and a ferruginous sub-soil, of a very injurious character, and substituting a strong durable soil, such as that obtainable from Hyde Park, that any reasonable hope can be entertained of effecting such a permanent growth of that collection of plants from every quarter of the globe, as might be expected from the nature of the climate, and the situation of the garden. I, therefore, earnestly hope that these views may be entertained by his Excellency and the Council, and that sufficient means may be provided for effecting objects so much to be desired.

With the view of growing to better advantage azaleas and rhododendrons, a class of plants of considerable interest and beauty, the soil from the border adjoining the wall in the upper garden has been entirely removed, to the depth of about 2½ feet, and replaced by a compost of prepared soil, brought from the neighbourhood of Rose Bay. This bed, from its low and shaded situation, will also be of much advantage as affording a means of cultivating other plants of a similar description to those here referred to, which have hitherto invariably perished when planted in the soil common to the garden; of these the following genera are familiar examples, Ceanothus, Erica, Vaccinium, Gaultheria, Kalmia, Phlox, as well as most other herbaceous and alpine plants.

I would now beg to draw attention to the great improvement being effected in that part of the western side of the lower garden, in the course of being reclaimed from the bay. The sea-wall, built in a most substantial manner, has been continued for a distance of 300 feet, and a considerable extent of the space inside has been filled up, to an average depth of six feet, by the silt procured by the dredge, in various parts of Sydney Cove, but more particularly from that part near to which the Tank Stream enters. The deposit from this quarter is, as might be expected, rich in the constituents of vegetable life, and although, at present, strongly impregnated with saline matter, yet, by working and exposure to the atmosphere, this difficulty may soon be removed. During the past autumn a few experiments were tried on a part once properly dug over: seeds of maize, barley, millet, cabbage, clover, lucerne, and other kinds were sown; all of these readily vegetated, but the maize and barley perished in the seed leaf; the others, however, continue to grow and produce an average crop. A result so satisfactory as this gives fair promise, after the ground has been properly made, of furnishing a means of cultivating a large number of plants of a mixed character; and I propose, with the approbation of the Government, to carry out the plan originally intended, of illustrating in this place as many of the orders of exogeneous plants as the nature of the ground will permit. This want has been already met, in some degree, by the system adopted of classifying the trees and shrubs into natural families; but these are so scattered over all parts of the Garden, as not to be of that service to the student which a few types of each order contained in a moderate space would be, such as that intended in this part of the Garden.

The system, referred to in my last report, of relabelling the trees and shrubs by means of a printed form, enclosed by glass, in the face of a cast iron label, has not proved so satisfactory as anticipated. The effect of the sun on the putty enclosing the glass, has rendered it quite impossible to prevent the air and damp from reaching the printed form, which consequently quickly became soiled, and at length obliterated. As soon as this fact was ascertained, varnish of different kinds upon the paper itself was tried, but with no better success; and now it has been found necessary to resort to the old and tedious plan of lettering with paint. This failure has occasioned me much regret, both on account of the time which it occupied, and the loss to the public, at least for the present, of so much interesting information as these labels would have afforded.

The Botanical Library and Herbarium of indigenous plants, sources of considerable utility to those interested in the science of botany, continue steadily on the increase. The latter, in particular, has been considerably enlarged by donations from the Governor-General and Dr. Muller, of types of the flora of Victoria, and by a choice collection of Algæ from the coast of New Holland, presented by Professor Harvey. To these the public have free access three days a week, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. I would also bring under notice the numerous and valuable additions in plants which have been made to the collection during the past year. It will be seen, on reference to the Appendix, in which appear the names both of the plants and the donors, that those sent from the public gardens in England were of the newest and most expensive description. It is, however, most unfortunate that many of the best and rarest species perished on the passage; as that magnificent pine of California, Wellingtonia gigantea, of which four plants have been unsuccessfully transmitted by Messrs. Veitch, on various occasions. Of those which survive, I may mention in particular the English water lilies, which have not been hitherto introduced into the colony. I would take the opportunity to mention, that a large and valuable collection of plants was obtained by E. D. Thomson, Esq., during his stay in Europe, and brought to the colony by that gentleman, who, on his arrival, presented them to the Botanic Garden.

In compliance with the instructions which I have received, a general catalogue of the plants has been prepared; and the accounts of this department, together with those of the Domains, for 1855, are hereto appended.

I may here state, that there are in the Domain two miles and a half of carriage road, which is much used as a favourite drive by the public; and to keep this road, as well as the foot-path in repair, the usual sum voted is scarcely sufficient; while a considerable portion of these roads has never been properly formed and completed, especially the lower line leading to Woolloomooloo, which is now in a very dilapidated condition. I would venture, therefore, to draw the attention of his Excellency, and the Council, to the subject, in the hope that a special grant of not less than £300 may be made, which would, I imagine, be quite sufficient to complete the road, and make the necessary improvements in the ground adjoining. I have, &c.,

CHARLES MOORE, Director.
To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c.

HEALTH OFFICER.

Report from the Health Officer of Port Jackson, for the year 1855.

Sydney, 1st June, 1856.

SIR,—In conformity with directions combined in your letter of instructions to me, I have the honour of submitting to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Legislative Assembly, the following report for the past year.

The number of vessels visited by me from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1855, was 409.

There have been twelve vessels placed in quarantine, of these nine were vessels conveying Government emigrants, two were private passenger ships, and the remaining one her Majesty's ship-of-war Juno. The cause of these vessels having been detained in quarantine was, that there was contagious or infectious disease on board of them at the time of their arrival, or that some of the passengers or crew had been infected with contagious or infectious disease during the voyage;* in the latter case the detention in quarantine was of short duration, the ship with the crew and passengers being released as soon as the people had washed their clothes and performed those other measures of purification which were deemed necessary.

In the return hereto annexed will be seen the ports from which these vessels sailed, the number of deaths which occurred among the people of each vessel, during their detention in quarantine, the duration of the quarantine in each case, and the nature of the disease which occasioned it.

The rate of mortality among the people treated at the Quarantine Station is low, especially when it is considered that almost all of the patients were children of a very tender age.

Although cholera and smallpox have prevailed extensively at Mauritius during the past year, I have not considered it necessary to recommend that vessels arriving from thence should be subjected to quarantine, as was the case with vessels coming from San Francisco, as I have found no difficulty in obtaining from masters of vessels trading between this port and Mauritius, a correct statement of the health of the people on board their vessels.

With reference to that portion of your letter directing me to offer any suggestions that may occur to me, for improving, or rendering more efficient, the regulations relating to quarantine, I beg to state that, having in view the release of the vessels from quarantine at the earliest period, compatible with a due regard for the safety of the public health, I have always made a special recommendation as to the course to be pursued in each instance of quarantine, dealing with each case on its own merits; and this is the plan that I would advise should always be adopted, in preference to any system of classification, as by it the object of the quarantine would be more certainly secured, with the least possible detention and inconvenience to passengers and ships.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HAYNES GIBBES ALLEYNE, M.D.,
Health Officer.
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

Return of the number of vessels placed in Quarantine by the Health Officer of Port Jackson, from 1st January to the 31st December, 1855, showing the name of each vessel, from what port, duration of Quarantine, number of deaths in Quarantine, nature of disease, and whether emigrant or other vessel.

No.	Name of each vessel.	From what port.	Duration of Quarantine.	Number of deaths.	Nature of disease.	Whether emigrant or other vessel.
1	Ellen Brabe	Plymouth	22 days	2	Measles	Emigrant vessel
2	Q. of England	Southampton	12 ditto	nil	Smallpox	Ditto
3	Resistance	Rajeeun	11 ditto	nil	Measles	Ditto
4	Juno, H.M.S.	Singapore	20 ditto	nil	Smallpox	Men-of-war
5	Abdallah	Plymouth	2 ditto	nil	Measles	Private passenger ship
6	Bengal	Southampton	19 ditto	nil	Scarlet fever	Emigrant vessel
7	Sultana	Plymouth	6 ditto	nil	Scarlet fever	Ditto
8	Gem	Hamburgh	5 ditto	13	Smallpox	Private passenger ship
9	Constitution	Southampton	65 ditto	nil	Smallpox	Emigrant vessel
10	Golden Era	Liverpool	5 ditto	nil	Scarlet fever	Ditto
11	Mangerton	Plymouth	39 ditto	nil	Smallpox	Ditto
12	Chowringhee	Southampton	16 ditto	5	Scarlet fever	Ditto

THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN CANADA AND VICTORIA.

THE following are extracts from a Return to an Address to the House of Commons, dated March 13th, 1856, and relate especially to the subject of synodical action in the colonies.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach your Majesty for the purpose of representing that the Legislature of this Province during the present session of the Provincial Parliament has passed an Act by which it is declared that there shall be an entire separation between Church and State in Canada, and that the clergy reserve funds and lands shall be appropriated to secular purposes, after providing for the salaries of existing incumbents.

That the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province are under disadvantages that are felt by no other denomination in the Province, inasmuch as they are unable to meet with their bishops and clergy in synod, in their several dioceses, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, as large numbers of them conscientiously believe that they are under restrictions from the existence of imperial statutes against the holding of such synods; and inasmuch as they are hereafter required to provide for the maintenance of the bishops of their church, while they are not allowed to have any voice in their selection or appointment; and we, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament during its present session, to remove all obstructions that may exist or be supposed to exist, under any statute now in force in Great Britain, to prevent the meeting of the bishops and the clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in their several dioceses in this province, in synod, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, and to enable them to proceed hereafter to the election of their own bishops: provided that such rules and canons are not repugnant to the laws of this province, nor to any act or acts that the Legislature of Canada may hereafter pass in in reference thereto.

Legislative Council Chambers, Friday 30th March, 1855.

(Signed) JOHN ROSS,
Speaker, Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly Hall, Canada, Quebec, Thursday, 29th March, 1855.

(Signed) L. Y. SICOTTE,
Speaker, Legislative Assembly.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir W. Molesworth to Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

Downing-street, 24th September, 1855.

SIR,—With reference to Lord J. Russell's despatch of the 4th May last, acknowledging an Address to her Majesty from the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, praying for the repeal of such English Statutes as impede the meeting of the clergy and laity of the Church of England in synod, and that the choice of the bishop may be left to the clergy and laity of each diocese; I now enclose for your information copy of a letter received from the law advisers of the Crown, to whom the subject of that Address had been referred by his Lordship.

You will perceive from the terms of that letter the difficulties which must necessarily impede her Majesty's Government in dealing with that subject, regarding as it does the rights and position of members of the Church of England, not in Canada only, but throughout the colonial possessions of the empire.

Her Majesty's Government will, however, not fail to take the whole question into their earnest consideration; and notwithstanding the legal, or rather constitutional, objections adverted to in the letter which I now transmit, I am myself strongly persuaded that the desire for freedom of action and self-government on behalf of the Church of England in Canada, is just and reasonable, for the reasons specified in the address and in your despatch.

For the present, however, further delay is unavoidable; and as it appears to me that the division of the diocese of Toronto is so much desired that it may be very inconvenient to postpone it until the general question is disposed of, I have to inform you that her Majesty's Government are prepared to take the necessary steps for this purpose whenever required to do so, and that they will recommend to her Majesty for appointment to the new bishopric such clergyman as you may yourself designate to them, after consulting the bishop and such authorities of the Church of England in the colony as you may think advisable; and taking such precautions as to the sufficiency of the means for endowing such a bishopric as you may judge necessary.

You will have the goodness to communicate a copy of this despatch forthwith on my part to the Bishop of Toronto.

I have, &c,
(Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable H. Labouchere to Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

Downing-street, 15th February, 1856.

SIR,—With reference to Sir William Molesworth's despatch of the 24th September, last, transmitting to you copy of a letter from the law advisers of the Crown, explaining the obstacles which exist to compliance with the prayer of the Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, that a measure may be introduced into the Imperial Parliament to remove all obstructions that may exist, or be supposed to exist, under any statute now in force in Great Britain to prevent the meeting of the bishops, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada, in synod, for the purposes therein specified; I wish now to communicate to you the result of the further deliberations of Her Majesty's Government on this important and difficult subject.

2. It is undoubtedly plain, from the opinion already communicated to you, that it would be impossible to effect, in a literal manner, the whole of what is prayed for by the Address, without the assistance of Parliament. Nevertheless, Her Majesty's Government have a strong feeling that the difficulties raised by that opinion against adopting the entire recommendation of the Canadian Legislature ought not to be permitted to interfere with the meeting of the clergy and laity, by representative bodies, for the purpose of making rules for the management of church affairs, not having legal force or in the nature of canons, nor contravening any known law of the Church; but binding on those who make them, in the same manner as similar rules, generally speaking, in communities of Christians not established by law. And they are by no means satisfied that, for purposes so simple, any statuable aid is necessary.

3. But there are strong reasons for thinking that if Parliamentary legislation is not strictly necessary, it is highly inexpedient. On the one hand, all parties, as it appears, are anxious to preserve the unity of the Church of England. Even those who most desire the removal of the restrictions under which they conceive themselves to labour, seem to entertain no thought of separation as the final result: and yet it would not be easy to frame a measure, and perhaps still more difficult to obtain the assent of Parliament to such a measure unaltered, which should satisfy the wishes of the Canadian Legislature, and realize the objects contemplated by that body, without effecting at least a partial separation of the colonial and mother church, and encroaching on that supremacy of the Crown, which is at present the substantial bond of union. Unless I have altogether mistaken the spirit by which the members of the Anglican Church in Canada are animated, I greatly doubt whether they would not regret even the accomplishment of their own immediate wishes, if attended with such a permanent result.

4. On the other hand, it would be perhaps hardly less difficult to frame such a measure, even of the merest enabling character, without in some degree compromising the principle which regards legislation on the internal affairs of Canada as belonging to its own legislature, and not that of the empire at large. However guarded the expressions might be, there would be danger of constituting within the Province of a kind of corporate body, independent in some respects of the Provincial Legislature itself.

5. Legislation by the Parliament of Canada would be open to neither of these objections. It could not impair the connexion between the Anglican Churches of the Province and the mother country, because any of its provisions, which might involve some seeming and accidental degrogation from the supremacy of the Crown, could not be construed as legally operative against those principles of general law, binding throughout the British dominions, on which that supremacy is founded. On the other hand, the Canadian Legislature could, at its discretion, give legal effect to the ordinary proceedings of the proposed synods, so far as necessary; which it would be very difficult for Parliament to do, without infringing on the rights of that Legislature by dealing with a strictly local subject. This seems the more essential, inasmuch as, although the Canadian Legislature has passed an Act declaring or rather reciting the separation of Church and State in the colony (as I am reminded by that Address); yet those former Canadian Acts, which make provision for the management of the Church's temporalities, are, I believe, still in force. With these the synods ought, no doubt, to be enabled to deal; they could not be so, except either by Parliamentary or Colonial enactment; and the subject is one which clearly appertains to the latter.

6. It is therefore the wish of Her Majesty's Government that you should recommend the Canada Legislature to enable the members of the Church of England in the Province to enjoy the freedom sought for, so far as the powers of the Legislature, according to the most reasonable supposition, extend; that is to say, by empowering them to meet in the manner specified in the Address, and to form representative bodies; and giving to the rules which may be framed by such bodies for the control of Church temporalities, and for the enforcement of discipline, so much of legal force as may be absolutely requisite. I am aware of the advantages which might belong to a scheme under which the binding force of such regulations should be simply voluntary; but the existence of prior legislation on the subjects referred to seems to render this impossible.

7. If such an Act were passed in the Province, and either the operation of the Act itself, or the proceeding of the meetings constituted under it, met with any well-defined obstacles from existing Imperial law, then a difficulty would be clearly raised for removal by the interposition of Parliament here; which cannot be said to be the case so long as the supposed objections are not easy to be understood, much less removed, from their very general nature, founded as they are only on vague opinion.

8. It would, however, be desirable, if the Act, when framed, was found to contain, provisions appearing to you and your advisers to involve substantial difficulty, that you should reserve it for the assent of the Crown.

9. Her Majesty's Government have been the more induced to suggest this course by the fact, that in the colony of Victoria, where similar inconveniences are felt by the members of the Church of England, the Legislature of that province has come to their relief by passing a law of the very nature here indicated. It is intituled "An Act to enable the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Victoria, to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said Church:" which it does by empowering the Bishop to convene an assembly of the licensed clergy and laity, and making the acts of such an assembly binding on the members of the Church as regards their membership, and no farther. The assembly is further empowered to establish a commission for the trial of ecclesiastical

IMPROVING THE NAVIGATION OF THE MURRAY.

(From the Bendigo Advertiser.)

THE Government of New South Wales placed £1000 at the disposal of Captain Cadell, for the purpose of clearing the Murray of snags for the distance of 1000 miles of river—that is, at the rate of £1 per mile. Now under ordinary circumstances this does not seem to be a very startling act of generosity or public spirit on the part of the Sydney Government. "A pound per mile," in the matter of clearing snags, is almost equivalent to doing nothing; and certainly, if all of that noble stream, the Murray, is as full of sunken trees as that portion which the overland traveller catches a glimpse of, some miles below Albury, "the pound per mile" must be of about as much use as if flung into the deepest hole of the river. But when we reflect that this contribution of the Sydney Government will have only the effect of assisting Adelaide in carrying off a considerable portion of the trade which Sydney now possesses with the interior, our estimate of the generosity of the New South Welshmen must be very much enhanced. However, they have given Captain Cadell £1000 for a certain purpose, and he has applied it to the best of his knowledge and to the extent which so large a sum would warrant, in clearing the snags from the channel of the Murray. His method of setting to work in this matter, however, has not given universal satisfaction—and the wonder would be if it did. The following correspondence on the subject will show that the propriety of the course which has been adopted has been the subject of discussion:—

"To the Editor of the Argus.

"Sir,—Not having been able to submit the annexed letter from Captain Cadell to the members of the Philosophical Institute at their last meeting, I beg the favour of its insertion in your columns, together with the remarks appended to it:—'My dear Sir,—As I am afraid that my operations in clearing the Murray have been misunderstood, from what you are reported to have said at the meeting of the Philosophical Institute, I would wish to state that I had only £1000 to clear 1000 miles of river. The only possible plan was, therefore, to cut all timber flush with the stream at low water, and thus gain, during the flood or navigable season, from seven to twenty feet of clear water; such figures denoting approximately the rise of the river. I premised in my letter asking for the vote, by stating that it was not the actual work performed that would be our safeguard, but the actual knowledge which we would obtain of the channel of the river at low water. We tried cutting with frame and bob saws under the surface, but found the operation much too tedious for our finances. The money I was expending belonged to the New South Wales Government, so I trust to your sense of justice to remove any erroneous impressions that may have been formed. In much haste, I am, very truly yours, F. CADELL. Clement Hodgkinson, Esq., C.E.'—In reference to this letter, I beg to assure Captain Cadell that at the meeting in question no remarks were made that in any way tended to disparage the judgment displayed by him in the expenditure of the sum of money placed at his disposal by the Government of New South Wales. Some regret certainly was expressed that the operations for removing the obstructions had not been commenced with the aid of such mechanical appliances as would have rendered the work of greater benefit; but as the sum or £1000 was obviously too small to have admitted of the appropriation of a portion thereof for the purchase of the requisite working plant for effecting the abstraction of the snags from the channel of the Murray, it was felt by others, as well as myself, that Captain Cadell's mode of procedure was the only one by which an expenditure limited to the small sum of £1000 could effect any tangible benefit as regards the navigation of the Murray.

"I have &c.,

"CLEMENT HODGKINSON,

"V. P. Philosophical Institute."

Now, the plan adopted by Captain Cadell—that of sawing off all snags at low water level—certainly does not appear to be a very effective one. As a matter of course, it pre-supposes the non-navigation of the river at all when it is low, for it would be absolutely impossible to navigate the stream with every snag that formerly projected above low water level, concealed a foot or two below its surface. The labour of sawing off the snags will therefore be almost wholly lost, for the work of effectually clearing the river must be performed sometime or other. In another column will be found a letter on the subject of removing snags, written by a gentleman who has had the advantage of seeing the manner in which some of the largest American rivers are cleared of those formidable obstructions to navigation. Now there is no doubt that it would require a considerable outlay to furnish a snag-boat, properly provided with all the means and appliances for the removal of snags. But would it not have been better to have kept the £1000 furnished by the New South Wales Government until enough would have been obtained from Melbourne and Adelaide to have enabled Captain Cadell to clear the river effectually—or at all events to do as much as he attempted, in such a manner as not to require being done over again? We cannot help looking upon the disposal of the money in the way mentioned as very much to be regretted. It appears to us to be no economy at all, but a waste of means that would assist in doing that effectually which must be done before the navigation of the Murray can be rendered safe or rapid. It may be that Captain Cadell is hopeless of obtaining from the Government of this colony, in time to be of any use, adequate assistance for the performance of an important public work. Such a supposition is most discreditable to the administration of our public affairs, but we are sorry to say that this fact will not cause it to be at all incredible. When Victoria has something better than a mere costermongering Government, possibly we shall have matters of real public importance attended to. At present there are no votes to be gained by paying any attention to the Murray or its requirements. So its improvement must stand over until such important places as Portland has a wharf, and Emerald Hill a cemetery!

[The following is the letter above alluded to.]

Sir,—I perceive by several extracts in the colonial press that considerable anxiety is felt about the making of the Murray a safe navigable river. Snags are the great obstructions. The navigation of all rivers in new countries is to a considerable extent rendered dangerous by the snags which have either grown from the bed of the stream or been carried into it by floods. Generally speaking, the snags are trees that at one time grew on the banks, and either through storm or flood, or both, have been hurled into the stream. The weight of the root and tap keeping the tree, while carried down the stream, nearly perpendicular, it floats until stopped by a rock, bank, or perhaps another decayed snag. When once stopped if is in a fair way to remain there, as at every freshet or sand-drift an accumulation of earth takes place about the roots, so as to render its hold doubly firm. The top being exposed to the sun in summer and the water in winter, soon rots off, leaving a stump dangerous to navigators in the river.

I think that snags could be pulled out of the bed of the Murray for little more than £1 per mile, the amount granted to Captain Cadell, provided the proper machinery would be applied. I have seen snag-boats of various constructions used in clearing the beds of the Mississippi, Red, and Ouchita Rivers—one of a peculiar construction, chiefly used in Red River, on account of the narrowness of the stream, which I think would suit the Murray, and be one of the most efficient service. I will try to give you an idea of its construction. The boat is composed of two hulls, parallel to each other, and about eight feet apart, connected by a deck over both and between. An engine is placed on each hull, working a shaft which works the whole machinery. Of course, the engine is similar in strength to the work it is expected to perform. A diving-bell is made so as to be lowered between the hulls when required. A crane is on the top of all, with a chain running through a sheeve, and connects one end to the snag and the other end to a windlass worked by the shaft abovementioned. In order to counterbalance the dipping of the vessel when pulling up the snags, a large "board" on the lea-board principle is dripped, so that the action of the current on this board serves to force the vessel down, and the snag with it, as well as counteract the working upon the crane. While the engine pulls out the snag, the current, by the assistance of the "board," helps to drag it along. A paddle-wheel is also placed between the hulls for propelling the vessel when required. By these arrangements the same crew can clear a whole river without further assistance. The Americans, although having plenty of wood, find it convenient to fire the engine with the snags they have pulled up, after being a few days drying on deck. You see, by this sort of boat, they can clear snags whether they appear above the water or not, as with the diving-bell they can at once fix the chain around the snag. In case it is low water, and the snags are not to be seen, and the boat is what they call clearing the river, they generally let the end of a chain be suspended from each bow, and with an easy speed drag the river. When the chain meets with obstruction, the bell is lowered, and the usual process gone through.

J. J. CASEY.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

IN former summaries (says the *Argus*) we mentioned that the Victorian Government had the honour of establishing the first line of electric telegraph in Australia. This mode of communication is now in operation between Melbourne and Port Phillip Heads, *via* Geelong, a distance of about sixty miles, with a branch to Williamstown.

We have now the satisfaction to state that arrangements have been concluded between the Governments of Victoria and South Australia for the establishment of a line between Melbourne and Adelaide, each Government to perform the necessary work within its own territory. The route of the Victoria line will be *via* Geelong, Ballaarat, Belfast, Warrnambool, and Portland, to the border, in longitude 141 degrees east. On the South Australian side the line will proceed by Mount Gambier to Guichen Bay, then along the Coorong to the Goolwa, thence along the shores of Lake Victoria to Strathalbyn, and *vid* Mount Barker to Adelaide. It is expected that the entire cost will not exceed £36,000. This line will be on Morse's recording principle, which has been so successfully brought into operation here by Mr. M'Gowan.

The arrangements for the Adelaide line have been made by our Government with Mr, Todd, from the Greenwich Observatory, who has been commissioned for this purpose by the South Australian Government. It is probable that Mr. Todd, with the sanction of the Victorian Executive, will proceed to Sydney to make a similar proposal to the Government of New South Wales, and there is very little doubt that his proposal will be favourably received.

But this is not all. It appears that this Australian line is not to end at Sydney. It is in reality intended to form part of a gigantic scheme now in progress which will in a few short years connect the northern with the southern hemisphere. At this moment there is a telegraphic wire extending across Europe, and messages are sent between London and St. Petersburg in a second of time. It is proposed that the wire shall be extended across Asia to the mouth of the Amoor, thence along the coast of China to the Eastern Archipelago, and to meet another line from Europe at Singapore This line from Europe is already in progress, and at the same moment lines have been laid in India (by Dr. O'Shaughnessy) to the extent of 2000 miles. The second European line is by way of Corsica, to which it has lately been extended, to Tunis, thence along the coast of Africa to Alexandria, thence through Syria, Persia, Affghanistan, Lahore, Delhi, to Calcutta, and thence to Singapore. From Singapore the electric wire and cable will be carried through the islands and seas of the Eastern Archipelago to the northern coast of Australia, and will there meet the line from Sydney.

Such is the scheme which at this moment is actively prosecuted; and, now that peace is re-established, there is nothing whatever to prevent its accomplishment. We may safely venture to say that, in the performance of her part of the work, Australia will not be wanting.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GRIEVANCES.

MEETING OF WOMEN AT LEICESTER.

(From the Leicester Chronicle.)

A MEETING of the women of Leicester was held in the Town-hall on Monday evening, to advocate the rights and protest against the grievances of women.

Mrs. Wigfield addressed the meeting, observing: I wish to claim your attention. We are met here upon a subject that disgraces the latest annals of history, and that is, cruelty to women. There has been an idea in the town that we have met here this evening to advocate that cruel system of flogging. It never was our intention to do so. There is now a bill in the House, that comes on on the 17th, that declares if a man persists in beating his wife, and it is clearly proved, he shall have two months' imprisoament, and be whipped the last week of his confinement; the least term that can be given him is fourteen days, and be whipped after he has been in two clear days. (A voice: "Serve him right.") Now, we are met to oppose this measure. We have done it out of a charitable view; as Christian women we have met to oppose this measure. We did not meet upon any such thing as flogging. (A voice—"They deserve it.") I know there are women suffering from the brutality of men. (Voices—"I am one," "I am another," and "I'm another.") I am only just stating this, to tell you that men are not allowed by the Legislature to practise brutality upon their wives as they have done. Now, if we were to sanction this measure of whipping we should go back to the dark ages. This we do not intend to do. We hope to live and see better days. He that will knock down his wife is a brute, and not a man. (A voice "He ought to be knocked down himself.") Well, that would be "measure for measure," and it is according to Shakspere. (Hear.) But, however, we are not going back to the dark ages. It would be a singular thing to put away capital punishment—that is, hanging, you know, and bring back the ages of barbarity. (A voice—"Wives can't live without.") What we have met for is to sanction a bill brought forward by Erskine Perry, which is, that a man shall not be able to turn a woman into the street. (Hear.) That a man shall not be permitted to sell up a woman's home.—("That will do.") We wish the brutes to know what is in contemplation against them. (A voice, "There are too many brutes.") We must have silence, if you please. Attend to the subject of the meeting. I dare say you will hear things that are little thought of. We are met to condemn Dillwyn's, and support Erskine Perry's Bill. "A man is a man who would cover a woman in distress, and shelter her in a storm," as Burns says. I shall now propose that Mrs. Woodford take the chair.

Mrs. Cockayne: Ladies of Leicester, I beg most cordially to second that our friend, Mrs. Woodford, take the chair.

Some delay was occasioned by men showing their faces at the door, which caused the women to rise and protest against the men peeping in at their proceedings, some saying they had no business to be there, and others declaring that they did not care for them. Ultimately the intruding males were excluded, and the door was closed.

The Chairwoman, in taking possession of the chair of the chief magistrate, said—We have met here to consider this bill about flogging, which I should not like to see. I think there are better ways of doing it. I think a little punishment in prison is better, and then keeping them from their wives when they come out, and keeping them from selling up their homes. That would grieve them a great deal more than flogging them; but now, when they come out, they go home, fetch a broker, sell up the things, and go to live with another woman—(A Voice—"That is true")—and many are three-parts pined to death. There is a friend of mine who told me that she knew a woman who was nearly naked, and had got either three or four children. I met that woman the other day going to take a tea-kettle to—(A Voice "The tommy shop")—Mrs. Freestone's, to get a loaf of bread for her poor children. Her husband does not only pine her, but when he gets sixpence he goes to a cook shop and buys a pork pie; and then he goes and gets his half-pint of ale, while the poor woman is walking about the streets not knowing what to do for something to eat. She has been up to the station-house to know what she should do, and they told her her husband must protect her. Now, if my husband was to be such a brute, I should not advocate flogging, for it will do no good; but flogging will make him a bigger brute. The system we now advocate is a better one. After apologising for being so brief, in consequence of illness, she called upon

Mrs. Watts, who moved the first resolution—"That this meeting hereby expresses its satisfaction at the improved public opinion of the present day in recognition of the rights of women, and it cordially sympathises with philanthropists and legislators in their efforts to emancipate and protect the women of England." You all (said she) know what we suffer at times, as well as I do. We are all poor women, and I hope this meeting will prove satisfactory. It becomes us, as women, to behave ourselves properly, as well as the men, and I hope this meeting will be for the benefit of all of us. This is the intention of this meeting; may it prove so.

Mrs. Cockayne seconded the resolution, and it was carried, only one holding up a hand against it.

Mrs. Wigfield moved the next resolution:—"That while this meeting fully appreciates the benevolent intentions of the promoters of measures for putting a stop to the numerous crying evils to which the women of England are too often made subject, and would acquit those of the charge of vindictiveness who seek to bring down condign punishment upon the heads and backs of wife-beaters, it cannot allow the bill now before Parliament to pass, which provides flogging for such offenders, without expressing its opinion as to the impolicy and inutility of reviving barbarous and obsolete modes of punishment, believing that such a law would have the effect of further brutalising and permanently degrading those who came under its lash; but would propose that Parliament should now legislate in the direction of limiting the power of those who become amenable to the present law, so that the offenders shall not return from prison to break homes to the annoyance and persecution of wives and families. And this meeting is of opinion that this limitation of power can be best accomplished by protecting the rights and extending the powers of married women, as proposed by Sir Erskine Perry in his motion for a revision of the Marriage Laws, so that women shall have a control over their earnings and their homes, and not be liable to have their share of the income and of the household abused and misapplied by unworthy and profligate husbands." [A woman standing at the door was appealed to to come in. Her reply was "I shan't; I should be sorry to disgrace myself;" and she left, closing the door.] Mrs. Wingfield said, if you are not aware of what women are suffering under, I shall endeavour to show you in my weak way. I shall do my best to let you know how we are degraded, and how man is exalted as he thinks. A man is not a man that does not set the part of a man. (A voice—"Well done.") A man is not a man that will ever swear, take God's name in vain before his family, and ill-use his wife by beating her and using bad words to her. This is nothing contrary to Scripture. A man that wishes to be a man will set his children an example; so that they will respect him in his old age. That is the character of a man; but, say you, there are few such men. (A voice, "You are right.") We are sorry to say it is so. Remember, I am not so strong nerved as a man six feet high. There is man in many different characters. I should like to have silence. The rich is often put first; but we will leave them till last. There is the poor man: he makes choice of his wife; he takes her to church, we will say, to-day, and to-morrow he turns her out of doors, if she has laboured for the home. As the law stands, he can turn her out of doors, and possess himself of everything in the house and take her wardrobe; so that she is only allowed one garment to cover her with. That is according to law. (A voice, "Shame!") Well, there is another thing—a woman has no control over her own child. You may think that strange. Many years ago there was a magistrate (now resident in London), that has sat on the bench for many years, and must be a man of years now, that married a Welsh lady—a woman of noble birth and noble mind, and virtuous character. But he was avaricious and wicked, and he brought a charge of adultery against her. He never could prove it, and never did; but he took from her her home and children, and when he married her he took her property. To this day she lives apart from him. She is possessed of a genius, and writes either prose or poetry; she can write upon any subject; but this man has demanded the money for her copyrights, though she lives apart from him, and he can still demand it. Any of you may work at a warehouse or factory, and if you get £1 or 10s. a week, the law (as it stands) allows your husband to take it from you. (A Voice, "He should not have mine.") Perhaps you think it is not correct, but it is. If you seek refuge in another friend's house, it is the man's power to discharge them from harbouring you, and if you have a chair or a table of your own he can take them from you, and by law you are compelled to sit down by that. (A voice, "We are not, though; oh no.") It is correct. (A voice, "They can put you in the Bastile as well.") But this is not the only thing, for I have been acquainted with men who have deprived wives of their children.) A voice, "I've been deprived of five.") If you seek your redress you cannot help yourselves in the least. Don't you think these laws want altering? ("Yes, yes.") The lady I have been speaking about has laid her case before the Queen, and now Erskine Perry has asked for a committee of inquiry into the laws for the protection of women. You are met this evening to support that man in his motion. This is very different to advocating flogging. You see what men do that have vicious habits. I believe if every woman in England would raise her voice we could be emancipated in three months, or in the most six months. This is just the topic I have thought about since I was a girl. I was greatly interested in the case of this lady, but never till within the last few months have I heard of any one taking up the case of the women. I should just like to know what man would like to be without a woman? (Hear, hear, and laughter). When God made man, he saw man was alone and desolate, so he made woman to be his companion and comfort. If you read Scripture all the way through you never find that Adam or any of his posterity ever ill-treated women, but when the tribes journeyed they took with them their wives and their children, and all went together. The men did not leave their wives and children to starve. We never read in any Jewish history that the wives were left behind to perish, but if anything befel one the other was always there, in consequence of which God blessed their journeys and brought them through all their trouble. There is another man—the drunkard. He will come home when he has received his small wages, and they are very small, so that I am willing to make allowances for working-men, and particularly framework-knitters. I know they work hard all the week, and on Saturday night, instead of him being comfortable and happy, disagreements arise concerning poverty. He says, "Well, woman, what am I to do?" I am just going to show what a man has to bear. You gentlemen reporters may look and think we ought not to speak so plainly. You look like gentlemen, but we don't know your private conduct at home. (Cheers.) Well, then, there is the poor half-starved stocking-maker; he comes home, and says, "What am I to do, there is the coal and the rent to pay, and we owe so much for bread?" A few words arise, and the poor man goes away and gets beer. I make all this allowance, but still it is not sufficient to make a man beat his wife. (Hear.) Then what is the poor woman to do? She gets 5s. or 6s., and divides it, so much for such and such things, and frequently she has to help to maintain the man. Is he, then, justified in striking the woman? (Cries of "No," and "Yes.") Is he justified in doing so! I say no. If he does he loses authority in his own house, and a man is not regarded by his children as he ought to be. The son who witnesses the beating of his mother resolves to pay his father off when he is able, and I know cases where this has been done. (A Voice—"My son has done it.") In this way the man loses his authority, and he is looked at by his children when he grows old, more as a lodger than as the father of the family. Did not God make man after his own image, a little lower than the angels? This is Scripture talk, you know. Can you call a man who beats his wife made after the image of God? No, he is not. The man is a man that acts strictly up to the word of God, and no other man is a man. Then there are men who live in a higher sphere of life, who dress respectable and appear very genteel, and, to all appearances, are greatly respected by their neighbours. This question is, does that man act at home as he ought to do? does he love his wife? (A voice—"No.") That man goes, out and when he has done his work, and earned £1 or 30s. a week, he walks off to a tavern, or goes to the vaults, or resorts to other places at midnight, and comes home at one, two, or three o'clock, or at cock-crowing in the morning. This man thinks no one knows about it; his wife is genteelly dressed, but is she happy? When the husband is not at home, where is he? He is not to be found, and who is witness to the time when he comes home? The moon that lights the heaven at night is witness to his return; and there the beautiful orbs sparkling in the sky—they are witnesses to his return. He knocks at the door, and his wife is perhaps tired and asleep, unable to hold up longer, and when she opens the door, he knocks her down. No one knew anything about it, he thinks, for he is a genteel man, and moves in respectable society. You ask who I mean; I mean the men who live outside the town, with fine gardens and palisades to their houses. I know this, because I have witnessed it; and I say the women ought to expose these things—(hear, hear)—for then you would save your husband; but if you cloak him and his sins it is a sin to yourself. If I had a husband of that sort, I should open the door and tell everybody what time he comes home. (Cheers; and a voice: "I do so.") There is a thousand ways of ill-using a woman without beating her. As Dr. Watts so nobly says:—

> "Were I so tall to reach the pole,
> Or grasp the ocean with a span,
> I must be measured by my soul—
> The mind's the standard of the man."

(Loud cheers.) Oh, yes, the mind makes the man. Then, there is another class of men—the men that rules the State—the men that makes the laws that we have to abide by. We need not wonder what laws is made concerning women, because there is women-beaters in the higher circles; but it is not made manifest. Now, for an instance, would any man of feeling, would any just man, would any upright man, ever enact such a clause as that which says a woman shall give twenty-one days' notice to a man to appear before a magistrate when he is the father of a child? Don't you think this was passed for the purpose of liberating such characters as these—(hear)—that makes the laws? I have read of members of Parliament being brought before the magistrates, and having children fathered upon them. (A Voice: "Serve 'em right; very proper too.") While things are in such a train you do not know how to interfere with them. The Legislature is one of mind, and full of wickedness; so that the only way is to apply to the Queen, asking her to take into consideration the laws affecting women in England. This bill, before the house, originated from Mrs. Norton's petition to the Queen; so you see how it has been brought about. It is very contrary to the flogging bill, which is a disgrace to England. The speaker then proceeded to read a leading article on the subject from a local paper of last week, commenting freely upon it as she proceeded. All legislation (said she) is one-sided, and the men enact laws to suit themselves. There is a law that a woman may make what is called a widow's will, and if she makes such a will, her husband can be turned out. (A Voice: "It's time they were.") These gentlemen reporters look at me, and think it strange, perhaps, but it is a fact. (Cheers.) You all know what an idle man is; he is awful. Wife-beating was never heard of when I was a girl, but it is heard now in every street in Leicester. (A voice—"They are keeping their hands in practice.") The man who is most dependent upon his wife tells you he is your master. The man that exercises power over another because he has the power is an oppressor, and need not complain of the hosiers being oppressors. The man that does not treat his wife kindly is an oppressor of the deepest die, because he is always, vulgarly speaking, "under your nose"—he is always then afraid that other people should know your business, he searches for you wherever you go, and always wants to know where you have been, and what you have been talking about. A voice—"Yes, and even what you have been doing.") There is a clause in the bill we have met about, to prevent a man coming to sell up his home and leaving his wife destitute, and if a woman has property she shall be master of that property, and if she has a legacy left her she shall receive it without the man having anything to do with it. (A voice—"That's good.") She will then have a right to leave it to anybody she likes, and he will have no power over it. Is this flogging men? Perhaps the gentlemen present do not like this to be brought forward. The man is a man who moves in the shape of a man. We do not know and tell by appearances. God only knows who are men. (A voice—"Come, you are rather sharp on 'em.") I know a man who took the fire-irons out of the house and sold them. After he had taken every article out of the house he took the bed—(A voice—"I know a man who pawned the clock." Laughter)—and the woman buffetted him out of the street with the fender. Last week when I went out with the petition many were so base as to say that I had a petition in favour of flogging men. (A voice—"And serve 'em right too.") So you may think I have got a great name with the men, but their good word is no credit, and their bad word no scandal, so that I have no occasion to grieve. (Cheers.) It is well-a-day for men when the women have to take up their vices and expose them. They can go deeper into the matter than the men can, because they can witness the evil workings of men's hearts. You see what a thing it is for people to make false statements. I have been insulted grievously about the handbills; and they could not insult me ignorantly because they know all about it, and they thought they should not have the power to do as they have done. They have, therefore, been determined to keep their wives at home if possible, and prevent them attending the meeting. A man came into my house the other day, and said, "I have never lifted up my hand against my wife, but I have told her what I shall do if she goes to the meeting." I told him if my husband was to say so to me, I should say to him, "Then, here's at you, for I shall go." (Loud cheers.) The women suffer chiefly because they give way to the men. Paul says "husbands, love your wives," but the men leave out this, and say, "women, be obedient to your husbands." (Hear.) I acknowledge that is Scripture, but it does not say, if your husband strikes you on one cheek give him the other also. There is a class of men whose wives attend a place of public worship and the men come home drunk. They have a few words, and the man tells her she has no right to speak because she attends a place of worship. Why, if a woman attends a place of worship she is not to lay down and say, "kick me." She ought to resent it to the utmost. (Cheers.) If a woman does go to a place of worship, she has flesh and blood like other people. The men pride themselves in secrecy; but they have at last been obliged to fly their country in disgrace, and leave their wives and children behind them, and then their evil deeds are brought to light. After alluding at length to the case of Mrs. Dove, at Leeds, and commenting very freely on the conduct of her husband, who now awaits his trial on a charge of murder, she proceeded:—I would say, Women, be masters of your own homes! I say you ought to be. You see now a fine young woman walking our streets, and a nasty filthy fellow fixes his eyes upon her. He seduces her, and she becomes a prostitute. But he is a gentleman, and he has gone, nobody knows where, and there is no law to touch him. She is left behind; and in a few weeks she becomes a desolate, poor, unhappy, unfortunate creature. I was going down Humberstone-gate the other day, and my heart ached. There was one of these unfortunate girls speaking to a great bulky man, who struck her a blow sufficient to knock her down. (Cries of "Shame.") When she ran away for protection he followed her, and gave her another blow. It is truth, for I saw it myself. Is it not high time that these things were brought to account? These poor girls become afflicted and dejected; there is no home for them; their fathers and mothers turn their backs upon them, and will not look upon them. I think they are to blame for that, for we are all subject to do wrong. (Hear.) I have been at the bedside of many such characters, and they have told me their history, and who has been their ruin. They will tell you that God will afflict the man that has done it. I have seen such characters borne to the grave by Christian men, and the pall borne by virtuous and Christian women, who were pious. You may wonder when I find such cases. I never go along the streets but my ears and eyes is open to what is taking place around me. I never hear a woman d—her child, but I say to her, "Woman, is that your child?" One of my neighbours called her child a little devil, and said she would put its neck out. I said to her, "Are you not ashamed of calling your child a devil?" Such women are much to blame. A man and a woman should work together, and then all would work together for good. I remember some years ago some noble lord staying in this town; but although these noble lords are called noble, there is very little nobleness about them. I never call them noble, and I'll never bow my knee to any man, let him be whom he will, king or subject. (Cheers.) This lord's wife came into the borough, and he had been beating her at an hotel. She was sitting with the barmaid, when she said, "Oh dear, I wish I was as happy as you are!" The barmaid said, "I should think you are happier than I." The poor lady replied, "My morning brings sorrow, and my sorrow lasts all day." So you see it is not the wealthiest—it is not the richest that is the happiest. It is not the rich that rides in carriages that are happiest. There are many heavy hearts riding in carriages. When you see women, like Mrs. Dove, bending under the iron hand of tysanny as she did, what must your language be? Do you not cry out for liberty? Liberty from what? Liberty from a tyrannical husband; liberty from a cruel father; liberty from a licentious man; liberty from the image of the devil; for a man is the image of the devil that treats his wife so, and in the end he will be lost without repentance. The woman that has a husband that knows how to use a wife may think herself highly favoured. The woman that has a husband she can tell her affairs to, and tell her every trouble, and that will put everything to the best, may think herself highly favoured. Such are not often to be found. Don't you think, then, it is high time to petition, and that Mr. Erskine Perry's bill should be supported by us women? ("Yes, yes.") Now it is to get us the power to keep on our homes that we are trying. (A voice, "And very proper too.") It is to be able, if we have property, to call it our own. (Loud cheers.)

Mrs. Watts seconded the motion.

Mrs. Cockayne moved a petition to the House of Commons, and that it be sent to Sir J. Walmsley for presentation.

Mr. Emery, who acted as manager, here suggested that the resolution previously moved had not been put to the meeting, and wished the proceedings to be regular.

Mrs. Wigfield could not see the necessity of doing so. Why could not they go on quietly? The fact was, if they ever made a mistake, the men were always ready to tell them of it.

The resolution was then put by Mr. Emery, and carried.

Mr. Emery was then called upon to read the petition to the House of Commons, moved by Mrs. Cockayne, as follows:—

To the Honorable the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the women of Leicester, in meeting assembled,

Humbly showeth,—That your petitioners observe with satisfaction the improved public opinion in reference to the position and claims of women.

That while your petitioners appreciate the benevolent institutions of philanthropists and members of your honourable House, in seeking to protect women from personal violence, your petitioners doubt the policy and utility of reviving barbarous and bygone modes of punishment, believing that such punishment would further brutalise and degrade those who come under its lash.

That your petitioners would propose to your honorable House the propriety of legislating in the direction of limiting the power of those who become amenable to the present law by protecting the rights, and extending the powers of married women, so that women shall have control over their earnings and their homes, and not be liable to have their share of the income and of the household abused and misapplied by unworthy and profligate husbands.

That your petitioners believe these ends would be best promoted by supporting the motion of Sir Erskine Perry, which proposes a revision of the marriage laws, with a view to the protection of the homes, the earnings, and the property of women, and your petitioners pray your honourable House that such a motion may be adopted, and that our position and claims may be considered and investigated in relation thereto.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Mrs. Wigfield proceeded to second its adoption. She said, I highly approve of the petition, and it should be sent to the proper place at once. It's no use making so many bites of a cherry. Sir Joshua Walmsley has been very kind to us so far. (A voice, "That's right.") We have wrote to him and he has answered our letter, two or three times, and given us every information upon the subject upon both sides. He has been very kind indeed, and done all in his power for us; therefore I feel it my duty to carry him a vote of thanks on this occasion. (A voice, "If I had four hands I'd hold 'em up for that.")

Mrs. Cookayne—I second that; for I think we can't return two better members. (A voice, "I'd never send them again.")

Mr. Emery—The petition has not been put to the meeting.

Mrs. Wigfield—Why, it has.

Mr. Emery—No, you are wrong.

Mrs. Wigfield—Now, you see again, if our mistakes will pass over, you won't let them.

Mr. Emery—Let us do things properly.

Mrs. Wigfield—Well, I am generally in the habit of making mistakes, and this is only one among the rest.

The petition was put and carried.

The vote of thanks to Sir J. Walmsley was put and carried, one or two old women objecting. One remarked "If you can't send better than them I wouldn't send any at all. The next time we'll have two good old Tories."

Mrs. Wigfield: We are about to pass a vote of thanks to our worthy mayor. I can tell you, women, that it is a shame he has not a wife. (Cheers, and a voice, "He deserves one.") He is one of the kindest gentlemen I ever spoke to in my life. It was with pleasure he let us have the hall for our meeting. Our last meeting was condemned by one of the reporters; but I did not wonder at it, because we brought forward the bad conduct of the corn-factors and the farmers, who know they are living upon our blood and sinews, and therefore they did not want them to hear what we said. The farmers are an ignorant, brutish sort of men, who think of nothing but getting money. They are like the Jew—"Get it honest if you can, but whether or no, get it." If it had gone forward as it should, perhaps that reporter in his old age would have had to say, "I should have converted this or that man, but it would not do." Ignorant as we are, they might do us justice. At our first meeting there was two reporters here, and I came forward as a stranger. Now, the reporter for one of the two papers did me justice, though I was in a confused state, but the other insulted me. It was called "novel meeting." What did he mean by a novel meeting? Did he think that we came here to romance and tell tales about Jack the Giant Killer! But such things suit that paper, because it is circulated amongst a class of men that don't know their right hands from their left—I mean the farmers. (Cheers.) If they had read our proceedings, they would have been led to think, for I told them what the Scriptures say—"He that withholdeth the corn from the poor, the people shall curse him." But this didn't appear in the paper I am speaking of, but then put in a semicolon, and a little further on there was a sort of semicircle—what some would call a half-moon. You may think I am like a town-horse—in all parts; but I once went into the house of a cow-keeper, and you know they are brothers in law to the farmers. He did not know I had anything to do with this meeting. He said the women of Leicester were a pack of fools, but when it was explained to him, even he could see that the paper I spoke of did not do us justice; and he said if he was the women, he would go to the conductor of the paper and have his house about his ears. I thought I should like to know what was said about our meeting, so I began to talk to a gentleman in the street. [Come, young man (pointing to one of the reporters who had ceased taking notes), you look at your paper.] This gentleman I spoke to said he had compared the two papers together concerning our former meeting, and said you were served scandalous in one. "But," said he, "when I want to find the truth I never look at that paper." So that you see it gives me some consolation to find that they never take any notice of that paper. At the second meeting they treated us in the same way, and say I diverted the audience by referring to General Johnson's election at Loughborough, and by telling a story about the Exiles of Siberia, and so they passed it off to the farmers who read their paper. We can only impute it to his own ignorance. The majority of the respectable people in the town thought the women had done themselves great credit by their meeting. A man came to my house last Friday, and looked as large as life, with a ring on his finger. He says, "Have you anything to do with this meeting?" I told him a little. He asked why we got the meeting up? He might have been a constable of the parish under the old corporation. He said, "I do not suppose it will be got up in a manlike manner." I told him we should not ask the men to assist us. He then said, "Do you think you are capable of getting up a meeting?" I said, "Yes." He then asked how we got up the handbills? I told him that was my business, and I said to him, "Are you from the *Mercury* office, Sir?" He said he was not. I could not find out who he was then. He said he expected there was a few poor women who had put their pence together to get a few handbills, and he wanted to know if he should be admitted to their meeting. I told him I was sure he would not. (Cheers.) "Then (said he), you are a selfish lot, and and will be a disgrace to the town on Tuesday morning." "So it may be," says I; "but do you suppose men are going to do as they like, and that women are to have no voice in society; if you do, you are very much mistaken, they arn't going to rest as they have done." "Oh (says he), you mean that, do you?" "I do," says I. "Then (says he) you'll be a selfish set, and you ought to take this for your guide; you ought to make people temperate, and then there would be no women-beating and women applying to the parish while their husbands are in prison, for then one poor person will be able to keep the other." (A voice—"Oh, devil take him.") I told him oppression had gone too far to let one poor person keep another. I told him I had not always moved in a low sphere. I once had more, and had a disposition to assist others if I had it in my power to do it. He said, "Well, I consider it will be a disgrace to you if you hold the meeting." I found out that he was from "the Temperance," and I says to him, "As for temperance, we can name that, for there is very few that will speak on the habits of men without stating drunkenness; but (I said) we shall not have it clash with this meeting, but at another." "Oh! (said he) you are going to have another meeting?" "Yes (said I), and another after that; and I can tell you another thing (I said), there are many women who could do better in the House of Commons than many of the noblemen, as they are called, that go there, and I do not know why they should not go into the House, and state their grievances, as well as the men;" but he seemed to think the women had a right to do just as they were bid, and he turned away from the subject back to his temperance notions. There is a pawnbroker, who is a teetotaller—and a minister made presents of Bibles and Prayer-books to the Militia—and this pawnbroker boasted that he had taken three parts of them in as pledges, or "pawns," as we call them. Why, he knew that a soldier would never pawn his Bible but for drink, and yet he calls himself a teetotaller. His principle is wrong. I did not know of this till afterwards, or I should have told the agent of it. (A voice: "I think you blowed him up pretty well. If he is a teetotaller, he is no good.") I am glad we have met such a good company to-night, as the men have exercised such authority over their wives. It seems to me that mother Eve has not lost her name yet; for if she had we should be sunk lower than we are. If we go on, and are mother Eves, not in name only, we shall keep the men behind us, or at all events we shall and must keep level with them. I shall do my best towards it, and, if possible, keep them a little behind us. (Loud cheers.) Mr. John Biggs has treated us kindly, and I should wish to give him a vote of thanks for his kindness. (A voice, "Well done, missus.")

The vote of thanks to Mr. Biggs was carried by acclamation.

Mrs. Wigfield—Being, as we are, loyal, and as we have a sovereign for a Queen, I propose that we sing the National Anthem.

Mrs. Burridge—And I beg leave, Mrs. Chairwoman, to second and propose a vote of thanks to the Chairwoman.

This was seconded, and both resolutions were passed.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Reporters for their attendance, and the proceedings concluded with the National Anthem, Mr. Emery being called upon to lead it.

A collection was made at the door towards defraying the expenses of printing, &c.

DOES THE SPIDER EAT ITS OWN WEB?—Rennie, in his Insect Architecture, asserts that the common garden spider does not eat its own web. A close observation has convinced me that it does. After cutting a web, so that it hung only by a thread, the spider came out, gathered the whole up, soaked it with the glutinous liquid from its mouth, carried it to its den corner, and then, opening its jaws, took the entire ball in. The thought, however, struck me, was the mass conveyed into the proper stomach of the insect, or into some cavity whence it might be reproduced through the spinnerets? I should feel much obliged if you could answer this question, for I can assert that the web was swallowed.—*Notes and Queries.*

MASSACRES OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS IN 1855.

THE *New York Daily Times* furnishes the following history of the dealings of the United States with the native Indians of North America during the past year:—

The documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of War present a vivid but most melancholy picture of our Indian relations. The last year was a period of almost incessant conflict between the white and the red man, in Washington and Oregon Territories, in California, New Mexico, Texas, and the Northern Plains. From the reports of military officers, communicated by the Secretary, we doubt whether, in all the annals of the long struggle between the races on this continent, a year of more active and relentless warfare can be found.

The correspondence of General Wool with the department throws nearly the whole responsibility for the bloody scenes which have darkened the history of the year in Oregon and Washington, upon the whites; and indicates, we think, his dissatisfaction with the service in which he is employed. He describes the insults and outrages inflicted upon the Indians with detestation, and the exploits of the rangers and volunteers with scorn. On the 30th of January, 1855, he states that savage

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 11.—Elliza, schooner, 80 tons, Captain Howell, from the South Sea Fishery. Captain, agent.

August 11.—Caroline, schooner, 127 tons, Captain Smith, from Geelong 7th instant, in ballast. Passengers—? In the steerage. Molison and Black, agents.

August 11.—Palmyra, barque, 706 tons, Captain Tierney, from Manila 28th May. Captain, agent.

August 11.—Governor, brig, 147 tons, Captain Smith, from the South Sea Fishery. R. Towns, agent.

DEPARTURE.

August 11.—Anna Maria, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Canopus, and Horizont, for Guam; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne; Triton, for Robarton; Boomerang, for Moreton Bay.

CLEARANCES.

August 11.—Triton, brig, 130 tons, Captain Cooper, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Messrs. Melbejohn and M'Laughlin.

August 11.—Omar Pasha, ship, 1134 tons, Captain Thompsom, for London. Passengers—Mrs. C. Robinson, 3 children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Jellico, Rev. Chapman, Messrs. Andrews, Aspinwall, Rottman, Simmons, Clark, and Bailey.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 11.—Ebenezer, from the Richmond, with 44,000 feet cedar; Pomona, Sylph, and Neptune, from Brisbane Water, with 806 baskets shells, 8580 feet sawn timber, 6000 feet of laths, and 7000 shingles; Speculant, Herculean, Lilla, and Edward, from Newcastle and Morpeth, with 232 tons coal; Jeannie Deans, from Ulladulla, with 26 tons potatoes, 14 ton bacon, 30 bags wheat, 70 sides and 1 box leather; Titania, from Shoalhaven, with 33 tons potatoes and 43 bags maize; Valentine's aux, from the Hawkesbury, 600 bushels maize, 500 dozen oranges, 300 dozen eggs, 2 scores fowls; Wild Irishman, from Lake Macquarie, with 2000 bushels maize, 10,000 feet cedar, 2 tons pork; Ocean Queen, and Dove, from Broulee, with 32 tons potatoes, 7 tons wheat, 2 tons coal, 1 ton hides, and 2 tons bark.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 11.—Edward, Herculean, and Courier, for Newcastle; Pomona, Neptune, and Sylph, for Brisbane Water; Catherine Agnes, and Anne Maria, for Richmond River; Martha, for Tweed River; William, for Port Macquarie; Gleaner, for Manning River; Spec, and William Hazlett, for Shoalhaven.

IMPORTS.

August 11.—Eliza, from the South Seas: 300 barrels sperm oil, &c.

August 11.—Palmyra, from Manilla: 29760 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 46 hogsheads molasses, 23 cases cigars, order.

August 11.—Governor, from the South Seas: 24 tuns oil, R. Towns and Co.

EXPORTS.

August 11.—Triton, for Hobart Town: 12 packages biscuit, G. Hamilton; 22 casks beef, Captain Wilson; 80 tons coal, 50 bags maize, W. Spiers; 26 casks beef, J. Cumming; 42 casks beef, H. Bell; 2 cases stationery, Waugh and Cox; 50 sheets and 100 half-chests tea, Smith Campbell and Co; 1 parcel papers, Colonial storekeeper.

MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Omar Pasha, this day, afternoon, if not underweigh.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Sultana, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the Triton, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Alfred, this day, at noon.

FOR MAURITIUS.—By the John Hawes, this day, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE, &c.—By the Wonga Wonga, this day, at 2 p.m.

FOR MORETON BAY.—By the Boomerang, this day, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—By the Bari, this day, at 6 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: August 11. Alfred, ship, 754 tons, Browning, for Hongkong; City of Sydney (s.), 750 tons, Moodie, for Melbourne; Wonga Wonga (s.), 650 tons, Gilmore, for Melbourne.

The Palmyra, which arrived yesterday from Manila, reports having spoken the Nimrod on the 5th May, from Manila, for Sydney. The Mary Rose, Dutch barque, and schooner Vixen were also loading for this port on 28th May.

The Governor, whaling brig, came in yesterday after a cruise of 12 months, with 21 tuns of oil. She is in at from the Bay of Islands. The only whaler she reports is the Kate, brig, spoken on 9th June, with 70 barrels; cut works.

The following goods consigned to Messrs. Tucker, Cracknell, and Falls were omitted:—12 bales paper, 3 cases ink, 5 packages printing materials.

SHIPWRIGHTS.—We regret to learn that a strike for an increase of wages took place yesterday, in Sydney. Ship-carpenters were already earning from 8s. to 9s. per day, and the strike is for 10s. No doubt the labourer is worthy of his hire, and the men may be justified in taking his labour to the best market; but the work required in this particular branch is not extensive, and owners of ships, sooner than submit to exorbitant charges, will defer or omit altogether the repairing of vessels. The tendency of high wages is to stifle the growing desire for ship building.

The Paterson, steamer, arrived from the Hunter last evening. She was immediately taken over to the Australasian Steam Company's slip, where she was taken on for the purpose of repainting.

The Eliza, schooner, Captain Howell, has only been at sea four months, and has brought in 400 barrels of oil; she has been cruising on the west coast of New Zealand, and reports plenty of whales, but was compelled to come in, having no more casks. An accident which might have proved very serious occurred while cutting in; a whale was being fastened on the starboard side, when a blow of the flukes completely stove in part of the bow; in a short time there was 5 feet water in the hold, but the crew succeeded in giving the ship a list a-port and stopped the leak. No vessels belonging to this port have been spoken.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 10.—H. M. Warfield, barque, 157 tons, Captain Campbell, from Sydney.

August 10.—Viceroy, schooner, 173 tons, Captain Stephenson, from Sydney.

August 10.—Thomas, ketch, from the Richmond River, with 16,000 feet cedar.

August 11.—William Steele, schooner, Captain Bull, from New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.

August 9.—Miame, barque, Captain Haslingden, for Hobart Town, with 288 tons coal.

August 9.—Ruby, brig, Captain Simmons, for Melbourne, with 220 tons coal.

August 9.—Hugh Roberts, schooner, Captain Owen, for Melbourne, with 144 tons coal, and 820 bushels maize.

COASTERS INWARD.

August 10.—Alexander and John, Carroney Boy.

THE BREAKWATER.—The repairs of the breakwater are rapidly approaching completion; indeed the main portion of the work is already finished, and nothing remains to be done except laying a few more tons of stone along the sides to add to the solidity of the work.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 5.—Annie Wilson, from London; Notion, from Newcastle; Pirate, from Launceston; Wanderer, from Sydney; Gomelza, from Adelaide.

August 6.—Eblana, from Newcastle; Glenmanna, from London.

August 7.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney; Francis, from Newcastle; Thomas and Henry, from New Zealand.

DEPARTURES.

August 6.—James Baines, for Liverpool.

August 7.—Ann and Caroline, for Newcastle; Triton, for Sydney; Valiant, for Singapore.

The following extracts are from the Melbourne papers:—

The Glenmanna, from London, which arrived in the Bay yesterday, has experienced very heavy gales from the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope until making the Leuwin, during which time she leaked so much that Captain Rogers deemed it advisable to throw overboard a portion of the cargo.—*Age*, 7th August.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER RETRIEVER ON THE TASMANIAN COAST.—The *Colonial Times*, of 30th July, gives the following particulars:—The total loss of the iron schooner Retriever occurred at about 11 p.m. on the night of the 24th instant, between the Black Reef on the east coast of this island and Swan Island. The Retriever registered 105 tons, and was one of the smartest vessels sailing out of this port. She was commanded by Captain John Fisher, who with the crew saved themselves in the life-boat, and proceeded to Swan Island, from where they were taken off by Captain Stanton, of the Emma Prescott, brig, which arrived yesterday. The vessel was insured, but not the cargo, both of which belonged to Captain W. Fisher, of Morrison-street.

The R. M. S. James Baines was taken in tow early yesterday by the steamers Eagle and Hercules, she passed Gellibrand's point and fired her parting gun, at 1·30 p.m., and proceeded down the Bay.

ANOTHER STEAMER FOR THE MURRAY.—Another river steamer, in model resembling the Leichhardt, is now in course of construction, under the superintendence of Mr. C. C. M'Donald, (the same gentleman who constructed the Leichhardt), in the yard adjoining Mr. Fletcher's Patent Slip. The following are the dimensions:—length, 127 feet; beam, 23 feet, and, including the paddle boxes, 40 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet. She will be fitted with oscillating engines of 60-horse power, (nominal), bearing the maker's name, Fawcett, Preston, and Co., Liverpool; the boiler is tubular, capable of bearing a pressure of 26 lbs. to the inch; her watertight compartments are 15 in number, being six more than those in the Leichhardt. This latter improvement is for the express purpose of preventing accidents from collision with snags. Her weight, when ready for launching, exclusive of engines, deck, &c., will be 60 tons.—*S. A. Register*.

The Gomelza, which arrived in the Bay yesterday from Adelaide, was bound from that port to Rangoon, but on Sunday, during a heavy gale of wind, she sprung a leak, and the pumps having become choked, the crew were obliged to keep baling the water out of the hold with buckets night and day. The vessel was in ballast, a great quantity of which was lost in consequence of this disaster.—*Age*.

The steamer Pirate appears to have been laid on at Launceston for Sydney, but in consequence of inability to procure freight, she was entered for this port. Previously to this alteration ten men, who had been convicts, took their passage, with an understanding that they should be forwarded to Sydney. The men were taken from the steamer on Wednesday by Detective White, and on being placed before the magistrates at the Water Police Court, Williamstown, yesterday, the captain of the Pirate was bound over in £50 each to send the men out of the colony in seven days. This he undertook to do.

GEELONG.

ARRIVALS.

August 5.—Indiana, from London; Matador, from Newcastle.

August 6.—Elizabeth Ann, from Sydney; Martha, Sarasen, Shallow, from Newcastle.

PORT ALBERT.

ARRIVAL.

July 31.—Sebim, from Newcastle.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—We perceive that the highly important subject of "The Health of Towns" is to be the theme of a lecture at this institution this evening. Mr. Wise, the barrister, is announced as the lecturer, and we are aware that he has made this question an object of particular attention. There can be no doubt but that the sanitary state of this city is most unsatisfactory, and the wonder is that it has not been forced into more prominent notice by the occurrence of some of those calamitous epidemics that occasionally spread dismay among the inhabitants of the crowded cities of Europe. Probably the salubrity of the climate may account for the impunity we have hitherto enjoyed, but it would be well not to presume upon our blessings in that respect, and we hope that public attention may be so directed to the question that a calamity similar to that which it is our painful duty to record yesterday as having happened at the Mauritius may be averted from our shores.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August.	Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WAY &c. Morn.	Even.
12 | TUESDAY.	6 42	5 28	4 57	5 31

Moon's Age—Full, 5h. 59m. P.M., August 16.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—Mixed.

Dist.	STATIONS.	a.m	a.m	a.m.	noon	p.m	p.m	p.m
0	Sydney	7·0	8·30	10·0	12·0	2·0	4·30	9·30
2	Newtown	7·8	8·38	10·8	12·8	2·8	4·38	5·38
5	Ashfield	7·15		10·15	12·15	2·15	4·45	5·45
9½	Burwood	7·26		10·26	12·26	2·26	4·56	5·56
7	Homebush	7·33		10·33	12·33	2·33	5·3	6·36
13	Parramatta	7·53		10·53	12·53	2·53	5·23	6·22

UP TRAINS—Mixed.

Dist.	STATIONS.	a.m	a.m	a.m	a.m.	p.m	p.m	p.m
0	Parramatta	7·0		8·30	11·30	1·30	3·30	5·30
5½	Homebush	7·16		8·46	11·46	1·46	3·46	5·46
7	Burwood	7·26		8·56	11·56	1·56	3·56	5·56
9½	Ashfield	7·34		9·4	12·4	2·4	4·4	6·2
11	Newtown	7·46	9·15	9·16	12·16	2·16	4·16	6·14
13½	Sydney	7·53	9·23	9·23	12·23	2·23	4·22	6·20

The SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney at 9 and 10·45 a.m., and 3 and 5·30 p.m. From Parramatta at 9·30 a.m., and 1·30, 4, and 5·30 p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1856.

THE City Commissioners' Department will be brought before the House to-night. Twelve months have been employed in overhauling the proceedings of these functionaries. The Government itself has already inquired into the truth of the principal allegations, and the result has been given. We might infer from the motion that nothing had been done towards ascertaining the truth, or coming to a final decision. What course the Government intend to take with reference to this motion we are not informed. The charges against the Commissioners may be met with a general confession! Their offices will soon be terminated by the institution of a Corporation, and this would be the most facile mode of settling the quarrel. It would perhaps be a stroke of policy for the PREMIER to say at once, "these men have been scandalously negligent and corrupt; my Government found them in office, but it will take care to terminate their malversation." Loud Opposition cheers would meet such an announcement. The Commissioners, abandoned by the Government, and delivered up to the obloquy of the Opposition, would be precisely in the position in which hundreds of public servants have found themselves in other countries amidst the contentions of political life. Whatever the Ministry may do, the public at least will require proof that their course is dignified and just. The inhabitants of this city, anxious for truth, and truth only, care far more that this should be ascertained than that any member of the Government should vindicate himself from the taunts of inconsistency.

A Russian peasant, seated upon a sledge and accompanied by her children, was pursued by a pack of wolves. She threw first one and then another to the devouring beasts. She entered the village alone, and having explained the loss of her children, an indignant bystander immediately smote her to death! Such will be the fate of Governments who abandon those whom they are bound to protect.

We fully believe the Commissioners have honestly and faithfully served the city, and that they have on the whole served the city well. We believe there is not a shadow of proof that any fraud has been committed by them or their servants. We are equally convinced that the mistakes discovered were both unimportant in themselves, and have occurred through mischance. Under these impressions we call on the Ministers and the Assembly to see that justice is done. To refer the question to another committee appears inconsistent with the existence of Responsible Government, but we have no reason to object to its appointment. Let us, however, see something like the foreshadowing of equity in the constitution of the committee itself.

This stipulation must be rigorously made—that those who are pledged to the former charges against the Commissioners, most of which are proved to be entire delusions and falsehoods, should not form a majority in the new committee. Let gentlemen, whose minds are fresh, go into the full examination of the points at issue, and the House will then have reason to hope that substantial justice will be done both to the Commissioners and to the country.

We remind our readers that a report was presented to the late Council in December last, signed by Mr. MARTIN, as chairman, and which was published in this journal on the 14th of that month. This report is full of the most startling allegations. Not only did it accuse the Commissioners and their servants of neglect and incompetence, but, if language is to be interpreted according to its common use, all were involved in one general charge of fraudulent collusion. The object there was to prove that Mr. RANDLE had swindled the country out of vast sums—that he had done so by the assistance and connivance of the public servants, and that an immense loss had therefore resulted. We recommend the perusal of this report to new members. They will find that every possible form of abuse and peculation is included. Is it just to allow men to make a long series of charges, and then to drop them, and try some new allegation which, for the moment, may be more plausible?

The report of December last charged the Commissioners with accepting a tender by Mr. RANDLE and rejecting another far more advantageous—occasioning a loss of many thousands of pounds! Has this proved true? It stated that the material and workmanship were all of the most inferior character! Is this sustained by the report of Mr. BELL and others? It is then stated that thousands of feet were paid for as rock when they ought to have been paid for as soil! Has investigation shown that this is not a gross exaggeration of facts? The report imputes to the Commissioners the sacrifice of £30,000 in favour of Mr. RANDLE! Have the calculations of the Committee been sustained by gentlemen understanding the value of the work, or have they proved moonshine?

The opposition which was made by this journal to the report and its adoption was founded upon these principles: that it is highly improper in any Legislative Chamber to pronounce pains and penalties against any class of public servants; that it is still more improper for such judgment to be adopted on *ex parte* evidence; that it is yet more culpable when evidence has been selected with a view to a particular conclusion, and evidence rejected because repugnant. Some of the witnesses produced by the Committee were so thoroughly unworthy of belief that any dependence upon their evidence would have been highly criminal. We are not disposed to wade again through Mr. MARTIN'S enormous speech of December last, which, in the opinion of Mr. FLOOD, damaged his cause. There can be no doubt that very elaborate and complicated charges do defeat their own purpose. A simple allegation resting upon clear unmistakable facts will sometimes ensure a conviction, but when it is necessary to accumulate innumerable items of evidence, either the patience or the understanding of the auditor gives way. He is rather disposed to consider that man innocent whose guilt requires such laboured demonstration. HASTINGS was acquitted because it required weeks to prefer a bill of indictment. HORNE TOOKE owed his life, perhaps, to a similar indiscretion on the part of the Crown. The late Council were certainly wise in closing their minds against voluminous reproaches which it was impossible for any defendant to resist.

The great discovery which has been recently made and offered to the House, as a motive for reviving the committee of enquiry, is the "gross mistake," so called, of Mr. MAIS. It is not our intention to excuse blunders, however they may happen; but there is a vast difference between the reproof due to an inadvertence, and the censure which should be pronounced upon a fraud. The members of the Legislature, covered by their privilege, may make their selection, and infer from what is clearly accidental a design which would stamp the person who entertained it with infamy for ever. Men of candour and feeling look with horror upon such a perversion of authority, and suspend even the censure which may be due, when they find that a malignant spirit demands it, and that it is aggravated by inferences which are not justified in fact. Mr. MAIS, at the time the "gross mistake" occurred, was in daily attendance on the Committee—subject to all the harass and insult which such attendance implied. It is quite conceivable that he should commit an error during this trying time; but is not within the bounds of probability that he should at that very moment contemplate the commission of a ridiculous fraud. It appears that the first memorandum—for it was not a certificate at all—he gave in reference to the "junctions" made them twelve, that being the number actually completed. Here was no error. In the second, calculating from the length of the street, so many for every thirty feet, the number of these junctions were 95. It was after this time, and during his attendance upon the Committee, that the clerical error which raised the number from 95 to 480, occurred—a mistake which is not to be absolutely vindicated, but could not be ascribed even by the most wicked calumniator to an intention of fraud. It was clearly — upon the face of it—such a statement as could not escape detection for a moment. On the 31st December it appears that Mr. MAIS, in company with others, accurately measured the work, this measurement being made in view of the quarterly payment, when the number was shown to be 62.

It is easy upon these figures to raise an accusation of fraud against the engineer, and of culpable neglect on the part of the Commissioners. But the whole calumny is met by the fact that all these mistakes occurred prior to the second quarterly payment, and that they were *corrected by the engineer themselves, and not, as has been insinuated, by Mr Bell*, the present City Engineer. It still is a moot point, whether in the difference of four or five orifices between his calculation, and that of MAIS, he had not omitted some while groping through the sewer; but that question is of no moment. The total sum involved in this difference between Mr. MAIS' and Mr. BELL'S calculation, is—*and let Mr. Martin and his friends mark the result*, and let his grateful country remember his great discovery—TWO HUNDRED and FORTY PENCE!

It will be for the House to consider whether a discovery so enormous will justify the appointment of a Committee of ten members, the re-examination of innumerable witnesses, and the abstraction of the Commissioners and their subordinates from their proper business, which must inevitably ensue. Mr. MARTIN dwelt with great gusto on the great sagacity of Mr. BELL, who called for sections of the sewers and found none! He loudly denounces the Commissioners for saying that none were required. It appears, first, that the sections are complete, that the Commissioners said so, and that Mr. BELL was in this instance the mistaken party! There are no sections for the cross streets, because these are not included in the contract! Really, it is abominable that gentlemen should be vilified on such paltry pretences. Mr. MARTIN, with a confused idea of something prodigious, rushes to the House, who know nothing of the facts, and having let off his speech, cares little for the result, or whether his inferences are true or false. The treatment of Mr. RANDLE is unworthy the dignity and equity of the House. When fraud is imputed to the measurement, it means that Mr. RANDLE has offered a bribe. It is well known that the Commissioners have never paid a farthing, except on account, and that often they have been many thousands in his debt. Mr. RANDLE has no remedy against the unmanly attack, because those who calumniate him stand on privilege! It is said that all the errors have been in his favour. We state, upon the best authority, that this insinuation, like all the rest, is false, and that defective measurement, had it been final, would have been greatly to his loss. The measurement, during the progress of the work, was, however, a rough calculation, and intended only to prevent over payment; that is, more than was stipulated by contract.

The sewerage has been carried on almost under the eye of the Legislature; committees have been sitting during the execution of most of the work; every class of workmen has already been examined; false witnesses and honest witnesses have been alike before the Council. Several reports have been made; the Government has had the whole of the evidence before it; and, under the light which it could not fail to afford, it has enquired into the structure of the sewers, and therefore, by implication, into the conduct of the Commissioners. Every charge which would affix fraud to the contractor or connivance to the Commissioners has fallen to the ground. So completely have these representations been exploded that the enemies of the Commissioners have not had the hardihood to renew them. We question if political life has ever afforded an example of injustice and wrong equal to that displayed by the report on the sewerage, and the inquiry by which it was preceded. The Assembly have before them this broad fact, that, in the opinion of scientific men, the contract accepted by the *Commissioners was the best and cheapest* for the city—that the contract they rejected was contradictory, and utterly absurd—that the rock and soil controversy was founded on ignorance—that the statements of overcharge were wholly false—and finally that the work, taken as a whole, has been performed in an admirable manner.

Such, then, is the case as it now stands. The charges brought forward last session have all been satisfactorily met. The new charge of fraud is shown to be no fraud at all, but a mistake which could not deceive a child, and which was instantly discovered and corrected by the man who made it. The Great Junction Question involves a question of *one pound* sterling, and perhaps is an error in the last enumeration! The work on the whole has been well done, and the Commissioners and their servants, whatever their faults, are exempt from the slightest suspicion of fraud.

There is much moral cowardice in political life, and those who accuse have many advantages over those who defend. We believe that the persecution of the Commissioners has arisen from hatred to Mr. RANDLE as a successful man. This envious and savage spirit is our abhorence, and will encounter at all times our most strenuous resistance.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

FIRST COURT.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

SMITH AND OTHERS v. FRITH AND ANOTHER.

This was an action of trover, and for money had and received by defendants to the plaintiffs' use. Pleas not guilty, that plaintiffs were "not possessed," that defendants were "never indebted," &c., and that the latter had a set-off to a greater amount than the plaintiffs' claim.

The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Wise for the defendants.

The plaintiffs in this case were Messrs. Smith, Campbell, and Co., and the defendants upon the record were Messrs. Frith and Payten. But the real defendants were Messrs. Beit and Son, with whom the plaintiffs had, it was said, been in litigation in reference to these goods since October, 1854. Upon this ground an application was made at the outset of the case for permission to Mr. J. N. Beit, although a witness, to remain in Court and instruct the attorney for the defence as the case progressed. It was stated by counsel not only that Mr. Beit (as representing Beit and Sons) was the real defendant, but that the defendants upon the record had been indemnified by him. The permission applied for was, under these circumstances, granted. The goods forming the subject matter of this action were a quantity of tea, sugar, coffee, arrowroot, &c., consigned by D'Almeida and Sons, of Singapore, to the plaintiff, and imported by the Susan, of which Beit and Sons were the owners, and D'Almeida and Sons, the shippers of these goods, were the Singapore agents. On the arrival of the goods Mr. Beit, as the representative of Beit and Sons, refused to deliver them to the consignees unless the latter would pay freight and execute an average bond. The consignees paid wharfage and duty, but resisted these claims of freight and average. The goods consequently remained in Mr. Jolly's store at the Circular Quay while this contest went on. A reference having, after some litigation upon the subject, been made to arbitration, it was decided that Beit and Sons *had* a lien for freight. While this contest was going on the goods remained in store, and many of them, which had been originally damaged, became worse; and consequently deteriorated in value In January last they were, by the order of Mr. Beit, put up for sale by defendants "to close accounts." The plaintiffs gave notice to defendants not to sell, or, if they sold, not to pay over the proceeds to Beit and Co., intimating that an injunction to stay the sale would be applied for, and that if defendants disregarded this notice they would be held personally responsible. The sale was, however, after consultation with Mr. Beit, proceeded with, and part of the goods were sold. The store rent due upon them, which had become very considerable, was paid, and the balance, after deducting defendants' commission, was handed over to Mr. Beit, the latter giving defendants an indemnity. Some of the goods which had been sold, were returned on account of their bad quality—others were not sold. It was the proceeds of this sale which were claimed, under the count for money had and received; but this sale and the taking possession of the unsold goods being also relied upon as the convertion, the evidence as to value was limited to this time. This was conflicting. On the one hand the gross amount was estimated at about £1500—on the other it was averred that the inferior quality and condition of much of these goods considerably reduced the amount. The consignments to the plaintiffs were made under four bills of lading. D'Almeida and Sons were the shippers of the whole, and plaintiffs were consignees of the whole "for sale or return," but under two of the bills the consignment was direct, while under the two others the consignment was made to order, and the bills indorsed to plaintiff, by D'Almeida and Sons. The two causes of action in the two counts were conflicting, but under the Common Law Procedure Act, counts for tort and assumpsit could be conjoined in one declaration, leaving the plaintiff to make his election, after having found to which cause of the evidence could be best applied. At the close of plaintiff's case, counsel elected to proceed under the first count—for the conversion.

Defendant's counsel moved for a nonsuit, upon the ground that no property in these goods had ever passed to the plaintiffs. There had clearly been no actual possession, and the consignment of goods for sale or return gave no such constructive possession to the plaintiff as would enable them to maintain trover. These objections were, however, overruled; with a reservation of the point for the subsequent consideration of the full Court. No witnesses were called for the defence, but the evidence already given was argued upon by defendants' counsel, with a view to a reduction of damages. The object of the plaintiff in taking this course, it was contended, was to obtain the value of these goods without satisfying Mr. Beit's lien upon them for freight, as by proceeding for the alleged conversion, the defence for set-off was got rid of. The liability of the goods to these claims, however, ought, it was contended, to be taken in diminution of their value.

The CHIEF JUSTICE directed the jury that the consignees were entitled to sue in their own name in this form of action, and that the amount of damages was to be measured by the value of the goods at the time of the conversion in January, 1856. This value must be determined by the jury from the evidence before them. By this act of conversion the claims for freight and store-rent, and indeed all other claims which would constitute a lien were abandoned; for the assumption of ownership was inconsistent with the possession and assertion of a mere lien. And the sale by defendants, at Mr. Beit's order, constituted an assumption of ownership on the part of the latter, whose lien would only authorise him to detain the goods, not to sell them. With a view to ulterior proceedings, His Honor requested the jury to take, as the amount of their verdict, the value of the goods actually sold, but to assess separately and contingently the value of those which were not sold, and those which being sold, were returned. His ruling, however, was that the offer for sale was as much a conversion as the actual sale.

The jury assessed the gross amount of damages at £1233 16s. 4d., which was thus apportioned:—For the amount of goods sold, £600 18s. 4d.; goods bought in by Beit and Sons, £63 5s., making an absolute verdict for £664 3s. 4d.; for amount of goods retained, £158; for amount of goods sold, but not retained by the purchasers, £411 13s. Leave was reserved to increase the verdict by the first of these two last named amounts, and to diminish it, by deducting the second.

JURORS FINED.—Messrs. J. P. Egan, Robert Gill, J. W. Gibbes, I. O. Glanham, and A. Fairfax, were each fined £5 for non-attendance as jurors.

SECOND COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

DILLON v. BEATSON.

This was an action for trespass. Pleas, the general issue, that the land said to be trespassed upon was not the land of the plaintiff; and the defendant held a demise from the owner of this property, in virtue of which he had entered upon it, and committed this alleged trespass.

Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fancett for the defendant.

The trespass complained of was one by defendant's cattle, and the land whereon it was committed was a small piece separated by a creek from defendant's farm at Illawarra. The plaintiff claimed to hold it by agreement with Mrs. Hughes, to whom he paid £1 a-year for it, that amount being deducted from his wages. The only evidence of this holding was that of such a deduction having been made. On the other hand there was evidence that the land belonged to a Mr. Weston, who had for above twenty years let it to successive tenants, of whom defendant was the last. Also, that plaintiff had, by him, been expressly permitted to cultivate this strip of land upon condition of putting up some fencing, which he had not done. A question of law was, however, raised as to whether the defendant could enter upon the land without notice to the person in possession, even if he had a title from the owner of the fee. As to the value of the crop destroyed by this trespass the evidence was very conflicting, ranging from £1 to £33.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.

JURY COURT.—Ward v. Vidler, Galpin v. Longford, Tozer, v. Johnson, Galvin v. Vincent, Johnson v. Curtis, Smith and another v. Haines.

BANCO COURT.—Kirchner and others v. Venus, Smith, trading, &c., v. Macnamara, Raymond (Curator) v. Lindley, Meyer v. Levy, Charlton (the younger) v. Longford, Charlton (the elder) v. Longford.

EQUITY CAUSES.—Terry v. Osborne (part heard), Styles v. M'Encroe, Richardson v. Crane and others, Torkington v. Hall, Grovenor v. Williams.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of J. James Lambert, a first meeting. Claims amounting to £24 10s. 4d. were proved.

In the estate of William Wilson, an adjourned certificate meeting. Insolvent, who resides at Bathurst, was not present; he had addressed a letter to the Chief Commissioner, stating that he had no means wherewith to defray his passage to Sydney. Nothing therefore was done.

In the estate of Kent and May, a postponed third meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of William Ferguson, an adjourned single meeting. Nothing done.

SURRENDER.

James William Kelly, of Brisbane-street, Ipswich, storekeeper. Liabilities, £392 10s. Assets—value of personal property, £165. Deficit, £227 10s. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, 12.—John Kinnear, special for proof of debts, half-past 10. Abraham Cohen, Isaac Brodziak, Charles Browne, William Lenehan, John Brooks, Edward Agnew, George L. Wilson, Percival L. Wilson, Hippolyte Aurousseau, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 13.—Thomas Clayton, special for proof of debts, 10. Martha A. Dunn, third, half-past 10. Brown and Jackson, third, half-past 11. James Miller, third, 12. Want and Tempest, adjourned examination, 12.

Thursday, 14.—Charles Wilms and Co., special for proof of debts, half-past 10. Cornelius Murphy, adjourned examination, 11. *At Maitland*, David Campbell, second, 11. *At Bathurst*.—Walter Short, special, for proof of debts, 11.

Friday, 15.—Michael Shields, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

Before Mr. Dowling, Mr. Egan, and Mr. F. Ebsworth.

Twenty-six persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets. Sarah Perkins and John Rolston were sentenced to be imprisoned for six months, and Addison Blakey to be imprisoned for four months, under the provisions of the Vagrant Act, to which their frequent convictions had made them amenable. The rest were severally sentenced to pay 20s. or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

William Lyne, a hired servant of Mr. William Jagers, carcass-butcher, was brought up on warrant, charged with having unlawfully and without lawful excuse absented himself from the hired service of William Jagers. He admitted that he had been a week absent without leave, but said that in consequence of an injury to one of his legs, he was unable to attend to work for the week. Dr. Rutter deposed that the man had received an injury on one of his legs, which might probably have disabled him for a day, or a day and a half—certainly not a week. Sentenced to be imprisoned for one week, and the contract to be cancelled.

Four persons were convicted of having made use of obscene language in public places, and were sentenced as follow:—Mary Wilson to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for seven days; Winifred Bragg to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned for six weeks; and Margaret Gardener and Mary Ann Donnelly, each to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned for one month.

John Westall, for having assaulted Constable Tod in the execution of his duty, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

Thomas M'Kall pleaded guilty to a charge of furious driving in the streets of the city, and was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

William Poole and David Stephens were brought before the Bench by Constable Sutherland, who deposed that he on Saturday evening received them into custody from a railway guard for a breach of the railway regulations, in having refused either to give up their passage tickets or to pay the money. On one of them (Stephens) a passage ticket was found, but none on the other. Richard Darby, railway guard, deposed that the two defendants came down by the last train from Parramatta on Saturday afternoon; at Newtown he (witness) took the passengers' tickets; defendants and several others delayed him some time—at first pretending to look for their tickets, and then alleging that they had already surrendered them; he, however, got tickets from all but the defendants, whom, on arrival at the terminus, as they refused payment, he gave into custody. Poole denied that he was one of the parties—that the guard was mistaken—he gave up his ticket at Newtown; and called a witness who deposed that he himself was one who had by inadvertence forgotten to give up his ticket; he did not discover his mistake until he arrived at home. Poole was thereupon discharged, and Stephens was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Jeremie Rochen and Francis Deer, given into custody for having wilfully broken sundry squares of glass, were found guilty. Rochen to pay 20s., and Deer 12s. damages, or, in default, to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

William Williams was charged with having assaulted Edward Samuell, of the Golden Fleece Tavern, George-street. It appeared that on Saturday night Williams went in a state of intoxication to Mr. Samuell's bar, and demanded liquor, which was refused to him; having ascertained who was the landlord, he gave Mr. Samuell a blow on the face, which for the moment stunned him, and left no inconsiderable mark of its violence; then, pulling off his coat, he challenged Mr. Samuell out to fight. Of course a great crowd gathered in almost no time in so public a position, and among the rest some policemen, one of whom took care of Williams until to-day. Sentenced to pay a penalty of £5, or to be imprisoned for one month.

On the summons sheet were sixteen cases. One was dismissed for want of prosecution, and another, for a maintenance, was withdrawn. All the rest were postponed until to-morrow.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

Charles Randell, convicted of furiously driving an omnibus, was fined 20s. and costs 4s. 6d.

James Carnival, and Alice Carnival, his wife, were convicted of assaulting Ann Hurst, and the former was ordered to pay a fine of 10s., and costs 4s. 5d.; and the latter 5s., and costs 4s. 5d.

Five persons, convicted of drunkenness, were fined 20s., with the usual alternative of twenty-four hours imprisonment.

Eliza M'Neish, convicted of stealing a pair of boots from the front of the shop of Thomas Dowling, of Church Hill, was fined 20s.

William Sheppard, a seaman belonging to the John Bunyan, brought up on suspicion of being a runaway, was returned to his vessel.

J. Hawley, for unlawfully harbouring a deserter, was fined £5, and costs £2 8s. 6d. Mr. Brenan appeared for the prosecution, and defendant pleaded guilty.

ELECTORAL LISTS.—A Court of Petty Sessions will be held at the Water Police Office to-morrow (this day), for the purpose of revising the electoral lists of Bourke Ward. Those persons who have filed claims should attend to substantiate them.

THE WESTERN DIGGINGS.—The following letter dated Guyong, August 7, was received by a gentleman in town yesterday:—"I visited the diggings on my way back, but found it very difficult to obtain reliable information from the diggings as to their success generally. I think, however, that whilst many are doing a good stroke, the majority are not successful. I have no doubt, however, but there are hundreds at the diggings who were never accustomed to a laborious occupation, and when I add that we have had constant and heavy rains for some time past, it would be marvellous indeed were there no complaints of non-success. I talked with several diggers from Victoria. They were loud in their complaints against the system here of allowing diggers to shepherd claims: but for this system, which they denounce as unfair, they say thousands of diggers from Victoria would come over to this side, as they have no doubt there is plenty of gold here."

We are requested by Rishworth and Co., to call the particular attention of perfumers, hair dressers, chemists, and druggists, fancy dealers, and others, to their sale on the premises of Mr. Henry Gresham, (opposite Messrs. Wiley and Sons,) Park-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

L

ELECTION FOR SOUTH CUMBERLAND.

A MEETING of persons favourable to the election of Mr. Robert Stewart as representative for the South Riding of Cumberland in the Legislative Assembly, in the room of Mr. Weekes, was held yesterday evening, in the Exchange Hotel, George-street.

At eight o'clock about a dozen persons had assembled, which number subsequently increased to about twenty. On motion of Mr. W. Cox, the chair was taken by Mr. E. James.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by reading the following advertisement calling the meeting together:—

South Riding of Cumberland Election. A Public Meeting of the Electors of the South Riding of Cumberland will be held this evening (Monday); at half-past seven o'clock, at the Exchange Hotel, George-street, when Mr. Robert Stewart will attend, and address the meeting. E. J. Hawkesly, secretary, *pro tem.*

MR. STEWART proceeded to address the meeting. He remarked that the numbers of those present were, he must admit, not very encouraging; if the attendance were to be taken as a criterion of the support which would be given at the election. His reason for thinking at all of entering the contest was to be found in the fact that he was opposed in most public matters to the candidates at present in the field. He proceeded to remark that he (Mr. Stewart) several years ago took an active part in a public movement, the object of which was to throw the lands open to the multitudes who were then leaving the colony for other countries. Having adopted this course thirteen years ago, it was to be expected that he would exercise his influence at the present time for attaining the same end. (Cheers). He could not agree with Mr. Morris that the land ought to be reduced to five shillings per acre. (Hear, hear). On the contrary, he believed that any land worth cultivating was value for £1 an acre, and if it were sold at a less price the public lands would only fall into the hands of speculators. On most other questions, he believed his votes if he were elected, would be such as would give satisfaction to his constituents and the public. (Cheers.) There could be no doubt, but that owing to the deficiency of the revenue, it would be necessary to increase the taxation; and he would endeavour to impose any new taxes so that they would fall with the least possible weight on the working classes. (Cheers.) He would support any measure calculated to open up the interior by means of railways. (Hear, hear.) Municipal institutions he was favourable to establishing throughout the colony. The city of Sydney, especially, required such an institution at once, and if he were elected he would do his best to assist in devising a scheme of municipal government which would work efficiently. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the gold-fields, he thought the measures of the Council in former days had the effect of driving the diggers to the other colonies, and he would support a system which would work liberally. (Hear, hear.) The Masters and Servants Act, he regarded as a piece of class legislation, and he would do his best to have it struck out of the statute book of the colony. He thought that hitherto the Legislature had burdened the statute-book with too many laws; so many Acts as were passed from time to time, he did not believe to be at all necessary, and many of them, he said, were such as were not required for the general good, but were passed for the advantage of a small class. He reminded the meeting that he was one of those who took an active part in the anti-transportation movement. (Cheers.) And he stated that he was favourable to an altered distribution of the representation. (Hear, hear.) Representation he would have based on population, for he could not think that a thousand persons in the interior were better than ten thousand in the city of Sydney. (Cheers.) As to the new Constitution, he said he regarded the Upper Chamber as useless; it burdened the country with considerable expense, but further than enabling some gentlemen to add "M.L.C." to their names he did not think the second chamber was of any value. He did not dread hasty legislation, believing that one chamber consisting of members elected according to a proper representative system, would at present be sufficient for all the purposes of law-making. In conclusion, he said he was prepared to go into the contest, if those friends who were present concurred in the advisability of his doing so, regardless of the result. He had hitherto, as a citizen, taken an active part in many elections, exerting himself to the utmost, whether success was certain, or doubtful, and on the same principle he would contest this election. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Cox next addressed the meeting, remarking that of the three candidates in the field, Mr. Stewart was the best. He said all Mr. Morris was remarkable for during his career in the Council was the Scab Act; and the fact that Mr. Ryan Brenan expressed his willingness to retire if Mr. E. Deas Thomson came forward was sufficient reason why he (Mr. Brenan) should not be elected. He moved "That Mr. Robert Stewart is a fit and proper person to represent the South Riding of Cumberland in the New Parliament."

Mr. HORDERN seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

Mr. REID next addressed the meeting, remarking that, although up to Saturday evening he had some doubts as to the advisability of Mr. Stewart's coming forward, yet after reading Mr. Morris' speech in the papers of that morning, he felt convinced that it was the duty of Mr. Stewart to oppose him (Mr. Morris). In that speech, among other things, Mr. Morris said that he had voted against the Government on former occasions, whether they (the Government) were right or not. Any man who would vote against the Government under such circumstances was, he thought, a traitor to his country. Mr. Morris' proceedings, in reference to the assessment of stock and other matters showed, that he was not, as he said, generally on the popular side of the House. Under all the circumstances he thought that those who supported Mr. Weekes at the recent election could not consistently support Mr. Morris, and for himself he would exert himself to secure the return of Mr. Stewart. He moved—"That this meeting pledges itself to use its exertions to secure the return of Mr. Robert Stewart."

The motion having been seconded by Mr. M'Guffin, was put and passed unanimously.

Mr. MERRETT expressed his intention to support Mr. Stewart.

Mr. GURR moved "That a subscription be now opened for the purpose of defraying the expense of Mr. Stewart's election."

The motion having been seconded, was put and passed.

An election committee was then named, and after a few remarks from Mr. STEWART, wherein he finally declared his intention of contesting the election, the proceedings terminated.

Mr. Augustus Morris, one of the candidates for the representation of the South Riding of the County of Cumberland in the Legislative Assembly, met the electors resident in the neighbourhood of Petersham yesterday evening. The meeting was convened by public advertisement, and at the hour named, seven o'clock, there was a fair number of the electors and friends of the candidate assembled at Mr. Jones's, Wheelwright Arms.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. SULLIVAN, who was unanimously elected to the chair, and who, after a few preliminary remarks, introduced Mr. Morris to the electors.

Mr. MORRIS in coming forward, said it was an unusual thing for him to address so many meetings as it had fallen to his lot to do, in stating his political views as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors of the South Riding. It was a duty he owed to them to lay before them an exposition of his political principles, so that, should he at any time deviate from them, he might be brought to task for his political delinquency. During his career in the old Council, he had been a stanch supporter of the Liberal party, and it happened that it was through his very liberalism, and through the influence of a party that was predominant in his old constituency—a party that was opposed to all liberalism and progress, that he had been rejected by his former supporters. He had at all times, while a member of the old Council, advocated the all liberal and progressive measures, among which was a measure for the better appropriation of the waste lands of the colony. He had firmly advocated the opening of the lands, a line of conduct which had brought down on him the hostility of the squatters. He was in favour of the opening of the waste lands of the colony so as to bring an industrious population to develop its resources, and thereby increase the welfare and prosperity of all, who made the country their home. (Hear.) He would ever advocate the principles followed out in the United States, Canada, and even in Victoria, where every encouragement was given to the agriculturist,—where masses of the land for sale are always open open for reference, so that purchasers could, at a moment, tell what sort of land they were about to purchase and settle on. It was absurd, and antagonistic to the best interests of this great country, to keep large tracts of land for sheep and cattle. There were large portions of the country which was fit for nothing else, but there were also agricultural districts which ought to be thrown open for sale. The upset price was not of much importance, so that it was at once put into the market. As to the gold-fields, he would ever advocate any principle that would best tend to develop the auriferous riches of the country. The contemplated measure of the Government with reference to the gold-fields, he would oppose—which was, as far as he could learn, to put up the gold-fields, or the well known auriferous land to the highest bidder. To that he was opposed. The gold-fields were the inheritance of the people, and their inheritance he for one would do all in his power to keep it. In many parts of the country his opinions on this question would meet with opposition, because interested people were apt to think that as long as the gold-fields remained open the wages of the labourer and mechanic would be high, but for that very reason alone he would oppose any legislation that would give the gold-fields over to the tender mercies of capitalists. In connection with the best laws relating to the gold-fields was the great question of immigration. He was one of the minority that supported Dr. Lang's motion with reference to immigration in the old Council. Any system that would best tend to induce a large stream of immigration to the colony would always meet his best support. He had at all times given his support to measures brought forward in Council for the improvement of education throughout the colony. Education was the best and strongest foe that could be raised to tyranny. He was in favour of a system of education, that while it disseminated knowledge of every kind to the youth of the colony would leave the religious training of the children to the peculiar tenets of the parents. (Hear.) He would not on any account, or under any pretence whatever, interfere with the religious doctrines or opinions of any man—that he considered a subject that alone lay between every man and his God. Should he have the honour of being returned to the Council he would at all times be found supporting any measure that would conserve the best interests of the country, while he would oppose every motion or act that would tend to retard them. He would be, as he had been during the old Council, a constant attendant in the House, and would pay every attention to his legislative duties. He might say that during the time he was in the Council he had been one of the most constant attendants to the duties of the House, and paid the strictest attention to the interests of the constituency which he had the honour to represent.

In answer to a question from an elector,

Mr. MORRIS said that he would not, nor did he think such a thing could be contemplated by the Legislature, sanction any Act that would tend to apportion the funds of the colony to the immigration of Chinese or Coolies. He was opposed to the present Impounding Act, and when that Act was passed he was unfortunately absent from the House. He could not conceive a more monstrously unjust measure, and at the present time no Legislature dare introduce so unconstitutional an Act. He might say there were many such measures, all of which required to be repealed. Amongst these he might mention the Masters and Servants Act, and also the Vagrants Act. As the hour was late, and as he would have many opportunities of addressing the electors, he would now conclude. On resuming his seat Mr. Morris was loudly cheered.

A motion in the usual terms was then passed, that Mr. Morris was a fit and proper person to represent the South Riding of the County of Cumberland in the Legislative Assembly.

Two other meetings were held by Mr. Morris during the evening—one at Canterbury, and the other at Hearn's, Petersham. Mr. Morris was well received at both.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MAITLAND.—The *Northern Times*, a new weekly paper, published in West Maitland, and the first issue of which took place on Saturday last, gives the following particulars under the above heading:—We note with satisfaction the improvements that are in progress in the towns of East and West Maitland. In East Maitland, Mr. Mayo has shown good taste and judgment in erecting a façade or portico to the Court House. This addition will not only be found to be an ornament to the town, but will serve to protect witnesses and parties in attendance at the Court from the overpowering rays of the summer sun, and prevent those who may be called upon to give important evidence on trial from dulling their intellects with repeated draughts of oblivion. In West Maitland, a kindred spirit of improvement prevails. A large and spacious building is in the course of erection for St. John's School—directly opposite to which a commodious and substantial structure is being reared for the Maitland School of Arts. The premises lately occupied by Kellerman, Brothers, are under alteration for a branch of the Joint Stock Bank, and on the opposite side of the street a large range of buildings has been commenced, which will, when completed, we are informed, be called Mitchell's-terrace; this substantial row of houses will be found suitable for a new Post Office, Savings' Bank, and an Apothecaries' Hall, and various commercial pursuits. A building, well adapted for a portrait gallery, in this immediate neighbourhood, is also in progress. We heartily commend the enterprise of those who are stirring to add permanently to the appearance of the towns and comfort of the community.

SPURIOUS GOLD.—Writing to the *Argus* on this subject, Mr. John Phillips, mineralogical surveyor, Ballaarat, says:—Having recently seen a sample of spurious gold that is skilfully contrived to evade the usual tests by acids, it has occurred to me to offer two mechanical means, very readily available by purchasers of gold, to test its purity when alloyed slightly with base metal. The art being to mix no more of the inferior metal than is barely adapted to insolubility, and then to throw such pieces of alloy among other gold, the difficulty with buyers is to detect it; hence the idea that the suspected gold should be weighed as usual, and then measured in a nicely graduated small tube containing water. The tube being graduated to ozs. and dwts. for pure gold, turn a screw until the surface of water in the tube comes to zero. Throw in a sample of suspected gold, weighing, say, 3 oz. 14 dwts., and observe whether it comes to the same in the tube; if the weight in the tube exceeds that by the scales, it is impure. There is another process by double weighing in scales, but as you cannot admit of diagrams in your columns, I fail of enunciating the plan more clearly,—being, however, persuaded that neither of the plans would entail upon gold buyers very serious delay or extra manipulation. Each sample should be intercepted by a movable cup in the fluid, and not left to mix with previous lots until its purity had been read off on the tube, when, by again turning another screw, it could be passed down into another receptacle until evening, or any other suitable time for decanting; of course it would be needful to provide a means of withdrawing a sample that betrayed itself; all of which could be very compactly effected. I think, however, the apparatus for twice weighing would be most convenient, the simplicity of which, in use and construction surpasses anything published.

TRICKS IN THE GOLD TRADE.—The Ballaarat *Star* of 7th instant, publishes the following from a correspondent, by way of caution to dealers in gold:—"The price of gold here is always higher by about two shillings an ounce than that of the Bendigo goldfields; the quality of our produce being about twenty-three and a-half carats fine, whilst that of the Bendigo district is scarcely twenty-two and three-quarters. This has been ascertained to be the relative purity for finest samples of both fields by the latest experiments in London. It is no wonder then that our gold is in such demand, for it richly deserves its reputation. What will your readers think then of parties who are wicked and dishonest enough to rob our gold-fields of their well-attested superiority? And there are such parties. Our gold-buyers have been imposed upon to such an extent, by the purchase of Bendigo gold for the produce of our own fields, as to cast a doubt upon the purity of Ballaarat gold. Respectable gold brokers, from Bendigo, whose names I forbear publishing at present, buy largely in their own locality, and at higher rates than even the banks there can afford to pay. And having secured their thousands of ounces weekly they come to this market and dispose of it as the produce of the Chalk Hills, the Frenchman's Gully, and other places in the neighbourhood. They do not make the sale personally themselves, or dispose of the gold unmixed; but with the aid of some brother they mix the impure gold with the pure, and send their jackalls to effect the sale to the banks or brokers. It is sufficient at present to say that such acts are dishonest and most reprehensible on the part of any gold brokers, no matter how respectable, for they not only deceive the buyers in this market, by giving them the false for the real article, but lessen also in a high degree the estimation in which the quality of our gold is held in London. I believe that Melbourne is likewise deceived in buying for Ballaarat gold the produce of other fields not near so pure as ours. And while the public choice is naturally directed to the alluvial gold in preference to the smelted ingots (in consequence of the serious and dishonest adulterations of the latter) it behoves the gold buyers in this market to be upon their guard as to the quality of what they buy, and especially as to the character of those who offer them gold for sale.

ERRATA.—In our notice of the lecture delivered on Decimal Coinage, there are one or two errors. For "two Royal Commissioners," read, two Royal *Commissions*. For "one great great advantage he showed the entire avoidance," &c., read, one great advantage he showed was the entire avoidance, &c.

GOULBURN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ON Tuesday evening the half-yearly meeting of the members of the Mechanic's Institute was held in the Court-house. The Vice President, Mr. W. Chatfield, in the chair. We were sorry that the members did not attend in greater number. The report stated that there was an increase of 14 in the number of members since the preceding report, the total number at present being 110. There had been but few additions to the library; an order, however, had been forwarded to London, and in the course of three months about 150 new volumes would be received. The reading-room would also be supplied with magazines and other periodicals direct from England. The meagre attendance at the several lectures was again commented on. The Revs. W. Ross, O. Hulbert, and Sowerby, and Messrs. Denichy, Patterson, Sindel, and Slatterie were mentioned as being gentlemen to whom the thanks of the members were due, for their kindness in complying with the request of the committee to lecture. A discussion-class had been formed, to which the members were invited. The present position of the Institute was on the whole satisfactory, and whilst the committee would use every effort to ensure its prosperity, they hoped the members generally would also exert themselves in promoting its objects, and extending its usefulness. The treasurer's account showed a credit balance of £120, from which, however, several liabilities would have to be deducted.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. W. Davies, who thought that whilst the committee had done everything that could personally be done, there was a great want of interest in the welfare of the Institute on the part of the members. The lectures had been very poorly attended, and the number at the present meeting testified to the fact of that want of interest on the part of the members. During the past six months, no one had desired the formation of a class, without which the Institute could do but little good. The discussion class emanated from the committee. He hoped, however, a new era was begun. Since the date of the report there had been an increase of sixteen in the number of members. Mr. Bell, having seconded the resolution, the report was unanimously adopted. The election of Mr. Busby as treasurer, was confirmed, he having been appointed on the recent resignation of Mr. Cohen. The laws, as adopted at the previous general meeting of the members were confirmed, the printing of them being postponed, a statement having been made that it was the wish of the committee that the laws, which are similar to those of the Sydney and other Schools of Art, and are particularly verbose, should be entirely remodelled. The committee hoped in a few months to lay a new code of laws before the members for their consideration. A vote of thanks to the lecturers of the present session was then proposed by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Busby. Mr. Walsh, speaking on this resolution, considered the poor attendance at the lectures and meetings complained of, was not entirely the fault of the members, but some blame was attached to the committee. The present meeting should have been preceded by a soirée, which the members and their families would have been glad to have attended. Past experience shewed that these social meetings in connection with the Institute answered exceeding well, and it was a pity the present occasion was not taken advantage of to have another of these reunions. He thought the lecturers had been unfortunate in the choice of some of their subjects. If the fundamental law of the society was not infringed, the line of demarcation had been steered very close to. Mr. W. also suggested the impropriety of the discussion class chosing subjects which were at present those of debate in other places. He considered the voluntary question, which was to be discussed at their next meeting, a very unsuitable subject for discussion in connection with the Institute. Messrs. Davies and Hatfield replied to Mr. Walsh's remarks, observing the discussion class was formed in the same way as the one in connection with the Sydney School of Arts, and like it, was governed by a separate code of laws, appointed its own officers, and the questions discussed had been taken up by the Sydney class. A vote of thanks to the officers, committee, and auditors, was proposed by Mr. Walsh, who felt no difficulty in doing this, though he had in some measure blamed them. They had done so much for the good of the Institute, that the little harm they did could not be put against it. Mr. Sindel seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Rowsell asked the Secretary if the building committee intended to bring up a report. An answer in the negative being given, Mr. R. moved, pursuant to notice, that the building committee be dissolved, and that the object for which it was formed, be carried on by the general committee of management. Mr. R. animadverted on the want of courtesy shewn to the members, by a report of the proceedings of the building committee not having been laid before them. They were perfectly in the dark as to what had been done. Some time since they had apportioned the town to several gentlemen, who undertook to canvass their several districts for donations, but nothing had yet been done. This canvass should have been made, whatever might have been the depression existing in money matters, and a report of the same should have been submitted to this meeting. As the members of the building committee, with one exception, were also members of the general committee, he saw no use in having two committees, and particularly so, as several other gentlemen had been invited to assist in the work the building committee proposed to perform. To show that the depression in commercial matters in Goulburn, was not so great as was wanted to be made out, Mr. R. instanced the sums recently subscribed to the Duffy testimonial, and a subscription for the family of the late driver of the Braidwood coach. He hoped the meeting would agree with the resolution which he now proposed. After a short discussion, it was withdrawn. The Rev. O. P. Hulbert proposed and Mr. Denichy seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with acclamation, when the meeting separated.

COMMERCIAL.—Messrs. P. Dignam and Co.'s report.—Stock.—We have sold since our last report, 1125 mixed sheep at 5s 6d, and 900 ewes, to lamb in September, 4 years old, at 7s, the latter in good condition. These, and with few exceptions, all the sheep sold by us for the last six months have left this side. The same remark applies to bullocks and mixed cattle, for which we have daily inquiries from constituents unable to meet their commissions. Horses continue in demand, especially for heavy-bred, of which we have sold 25 head (unbroken), at £10 10s. Land.—For Mummel homestead, advertised for sale on Wednesday last, was withdrawn. A block of land in Auburn-street, having a depth of 200 feet, realised £3 per foot. Produce.—A quantity of oats at 4s 6d, Cape barley at 3s 6d (bacon at 6½ and 6¾), cheese at 5d and 6d; potatoes are unsaleable at any price. General Merchandise.—Sales to-day dull, especially in soft goods, which can only be quitted at a loss. A quantity of saddles realized 60s each; tea at £3 and £4 5s per chest; pickles at 8s 9d per dozen. At a sale of timber, &c., this day, the following prices were obtained:—2-inch pine boards, tongued and grooved, at 6d per foot super.; inch ditto, at 37s 6d; cedar, ½-inch at 4½d per foot; doors at 22s, each; sashes at 14s, 17s 2½s, and 23s per pair; grindstones, at 20s each. H. Greig reports having sold at auction during the week, at the Australian Sale Yards, 23 head of horses, viz., 9 broken to saddle and draught, 1 at £22, 1 at £20 10s, 1 at £20, 1 at £18 10s, 1 at £17 18s, 3 at £15, 1 at £13; 8 broken to saddle, 1 at £14 10s, 1 at £13, 1 at £12 10s, 1 at £11 11s, and four from £10 10s to £7 5s; 6 unbroken colts, £6 to £7 15s; team of 6 bullocks, bows, yokes, and chains, with dray, £72; light drays at £30 and £18 10s; dray and harness (second hand), £16 15s; plough, £4 15s; harrows, £3 10s. Also at the Australian Auction Mart: Flour, at £22 and £23 per ton; barley, at 3s 6d per bushel; tea, £3 10s per chest; saddles, at £5 and £3 3s; shaft harness, at £3 15s and £3; plated gig harness, £4 10s and £5; port and sherry wine, in quarter-casks, at 7s 6d to 8s per gallon; Scotch twill shirts, 33s per dozen; butter 10d to 1s, bacon 7d, and cheese 5½d to 6½d per lb. An invoice of plated goods realised fair prices. At the sale of household furniture, on Tuesday last, good prices were maintained.

(From the Papers.)

THE BRAIDWOOD ESCORT.—The armed escort from Braidwood arrived in Goulburn on Wednesday last, bringing down somewhat more than 600 ounces of gold dust.

GOLD.—A few days ago, Mr. Clarke, the watchmaker, Goulburn, purchased a small quantity of gold mixed with what diggers generally term emery, in all about half an ounce, from a son of Mr. Armstrong, of Bungonia, who stated that it had been procured from the Shoalhaven River, but afforded no further information as to the exact locality of the discovery. The gold is of a scaly character, and if separated from the particles with which it is mixed, would probably weigh about 3 dwts.

TUENA.—We have been informed by a person who has just arrived from this gold-field, that many parties who had left it for the Stoney Creek diggings, had returned to their old claims, satisfied that they could do better on them than at the new Wellington gold-field. Although no very great yields have been obtained, many of the diggers are doing well. Steady perseverance appears to have its reward here. A party of three that have been working here uselessly for three months have just fallen upon a patch which promises to recompense them for their past labours. Mr. M'Causland arrived in town a few days since, with upwards of 200 ounces of gold dust from these diggings, which he disposed of to the Union Bank at £3 15s. 6d. per ounce.

YASS.—THE ROADS.—Although we never remember the roads worse than they have been the last ten days, we cannot but admire the punctuality of the arrival of the up-country mails; a proof of what good horses and proper contractors are capable of doing.

GUNDAGAI.—There have been heavy falls of rain in the neighbourhood of Gundagai, which have caused a considerable rise in the river. The flats have been entirely covered, but we believe that no damage has occurred from the flood. Trade is reported as very dull, no doubt owing to the inclemency of the season, which has compelled the suspension of overland traffic. Some parties have lately crossed the river en route to the Stoney Creek and Rocky River diggings. A few persons are still engaged in digging in Jones' Creek, but without any marked success.

GOLD FIELDS.—The *Goulburn Herald* says: A correspondent informs us that a new field has been discovered at Demondrille on the Wagga Wagga Road, and that there is every prospect of its turning out well and he suggests the expediency of parties living in the southern districts trying their luck there instead of going to Stoney Creek or the Rocky River.

BLAND.—A gentleman who has just arrived from this district informs us that the country presents a very favourable aspect, there being abundance of grass and water. The cattle there are in good condition, and several lots were being mustered for market; very good news for the good people of Goulburn, as the beef that has lately been consumed here has been of a decidedly inferior quality.

BRAIDWOOD.—We learn from this quarter from the accounts which have reached it from Stoney Creek have caused a considerable sensation amongst the digging population, and that several parties who have not been doing very well of late have packed up their "kits" and departed for the new gold field. Of course this is no more than is common in every mining district, where a large proportion of the inhabitants are of a roaming character. We recollect that when Major's Creek and other parts of the Braidwood diggings were yielding large returns, there was a migration to a considerable extent for the Ovens, then in its infancy, and that many who went there were miserably disappointed, as they left profitable work for that which yielded them nothing. The Little River is still the leading spot in the Braidwood district, and from the perseverance with which some of the practised miners stick to this locality, through good and evil report, we are led to believe that sooner or later it will turn out something that will "astonish the natives." The Rev. Mr. Clarke expressed a high opinion of this quarter, and pointed out several extinct volcanoes, immediately in connection with gold-bearing quartz. These are easily recognisable by the most superficial observer, and were the base of the hills where they exist, tried to some depth, we have little to fear for the result. Unfortunately, they are all some distance from water, say two or three miles. However, the labour that would be expended would not be thrown away, as it would at once settle the question. The townspeople would subscribe towards making the experiment, as they would, manifestly, reap great gains were gold in large quantities discovered in their neighbourhood. A moderate sum of money, if judiciously expended, would suffice.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

(From the Bathurst Free Press of Saturday.)

THE BATHURST BELLS.—We understand that a company of young ringers has been formed who have placed themselves under the tuition of Mr. Chittenden, for the purpose of learning the art and mystery of bell-ringing. There is, therefore, some hope that the bells may yet answer the purpose for which they were originally intended, and that we may henceforth weekly and several times a week, listen to their melody.

OUR STREETS.—It will not be believed, perhaps, but it's a positive fact, that a few days ago a bullock dray, loaded for the firm of Birch, Flower, and Co. bogged in one of our Bathurst streets, and required 30 bullocks to pull it out. Talk of municipal self-government after this! The fact carries its own commentary with it. Oh! that the spirit of Macadam might pervade the land.

MR. CROAKER'S NEW STORE.—Few buildings of a substantial character, and of equal pretensions in other respects, have been completed in Bathurst in so short a time as Mr. Croaker's new store, adjoining the bank, to which is also attached Messrs. Tress and Croaker's auction rooms. Together they form a huge pile of buildings, and add materially to the business appearance of the neighbourhood in which the Bank is located. We perceive that Mr. Croaker has already placed himself under his own vine and his own figtree, although the inside work is not completed, as may be gathered from the primitive appearance of the shelving and counters, but these, we are informed, will shortly be replaced by others more in keeping with the character and style of the building.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, as a little boy of Mr. Bedford's was playing with another boy near his father's residence, the latter threw an empty sardine tin which hit him in the forehead, near the temple, and inflicted a very serious wound which penetrated the skull and injured the bone. The parents, naturally, very much alarmed, in consequence of having recently lost a little boy, 3 years old, who fell whilst holding a blacklead pencil in his hand, which penetrated the brain through the temple, sent for Dr. Machattie, who examined the wound and adopted such remedies as have effected a complete restoration to health. The wounds in the two cases were very nearly inflicted on the same spot, and within about three weeks of each other, but fortunately for the mourning parents, have been accompanied with very dissimilar results.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held by Dr. Busby, on Thursday afternoon on the body of John Doddridge, shoemaker, who died suddenly on the morning of that day from the effects of intemperance. Dr. Machattie handed in a certificate to the effect that from an examination of the body and inquiries which he had made, he was of opinion that the deceased died of apoplexy caused by drinking. A verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts.

WOODSIDE STEEPLE CHASE.—On Monday last the long-anticipated event which has created so much speculation amongst sporting circles, came off with very considerable *eclat*. According to advertisement the day was fixed for the Wednesday previous, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, it was considered advisable to postpone it to the Monday following, and a notice to that effect was inserted in last Saturday's issue. Shortly after noon a considerable posse of Bathurstonians had assembled on the course near Mr. Hughes' hostelry, which, by the by, is one of the finest in the colony, and every body was a-tiptoe in expectation of one of the best contested races ever contended for in the district. Messrs. R. Y. Cousins and W. Kite were appointed stewards for the occasion, and Brother John, of the Roger's Hotel, judge. By about two o'clock the horses and riders made their appearance at the starting point, the former in admirable order, and the latter in high spirits. The contest was for £25, over 4 stiff leaps, 3 feet 9 inches high, heats, and the following horses were entered as competitors:—

Mr. Boyle's Jarrocks	Rogers	1	1
Gray's Donahoe	Budge	2	2
Shadforth's Fireball	Owner	3	3

On the word "off" being pronounced horses and riders dashed away at a gallant pace, apparently as closely connected as if they had been so many centaurs. The first leap was taken in admirable style by all three, who still stuck so closely together that, in the language of the judge, a blanket would have covered them. The second, third, and the rest of the leaps, were also admirably taken, and, for a time, it was doubtful in whose behalf victory would declare itself. By slow degrees, however, Jorrocks drew ahead, and notwithstanding the application of whip and spur, by the riders of Donahoe and Fireball, he took the last leap, and came in the winner by about three lengths. The second heat was pretty nearly a repetition of the first in all its features, the horses taking the same position in both. The race was universally considered to be one of the best ever contested in the district, and considering that the riders were all amateurs, was admirably ridden. But as racing without feasting would be a very dry and uninteresting affair, a substantial lunch was provided by mine host of the Woodside Inn, to which every justice was done by his honor the judge, the gentlemen stewards, and everybody else who was gastronomically inclined. A hurry-skurry was afterwards got up, which was taken by a "prad," belonging to Mr. Cassidy, and thus terminated the day's sports.

HOW TO FIND NEW GOLD-FIELDS.—A correspondent requests us to give publicity to the following suggestions:—"Let Government send out twelve bullock-drays, divided into four prospecting parties, each under a responsible superintendent, who is a practical miner, at a salary of £5 or £5 per week; two drays to carry provisions, and the other tents, tools, &c.; accompanied with a blacksmith and twelve practical miners. I would guarantee the miners would volunteer their services for their food only. Each superintendent to send a weekly report to Government. Proper regulations as to the allotment of claims, &c., ought to be made, to induce miners to join the expedition. The enormous expense of prospecting falls heavily on individuals, and prevents private enterprise. From my own knowledge of the country, I am certain many new fields would be discovered, at a very trifling cost, were a plan such as the above adopted."—*Melbourne Argus.*

MULWALA LAGOON FOUND, 26th July.—From Bamaumara, by H. C. Jeffreys, Esq.; damages and driving, 13s. 6d. per head:—Bay horse, blaze down face, long switch tail, near hind foot white, white spots under saddle, aged, above 14 hands high, blotched brand like BOYD on near neck. Grey mare, about 13 hands high, long switch tail, part of the hair cut off, and 6 marked, rising 5 years old, EG near shoulder. If not released, will be sold 23rd instant.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AUGUST 8TH, 1856.—Delegates from the various Municipal Councils have been sitting, in solemn deliberation on subjects interesting to municipalities, these last few days, and though they have not yet arrived at any important conclusion, it is probable they will not separate without eliciting valuable truths. The Councils represented at the Conference are those of East Collingwood, Emerald Hill, Prahran, and Richmond, suburbs of Melbourne and Warrnambool, Castlemaine, Ballaarat, Sandhurst, Portland, and Williamstown. Kilmore, an inland rural constituency, and Belfast, a seaport one, are unrepresented as yet, but the wants and wishes of Belfast may be supposed to find an exponent in the speeches of the representatives of Portland and Warrnambool, and Kilmore will probably yet have a delegate at the convention. The assembled delegates propose at this, their first meeting, to consider and determine on five important points, viz.—1. Municipal endowments. 2. The general amendment of the Municipal Act. 3. The creation of an office under Government solely for municipal administration. 4. The raising of money by loans for immediate and extensive improvements. 5. Municipal federation. The conference has not hitherto displayed much ability for the transaction of business in the discussion of these points. There has been a great deal of talking, but little of it has been to the purpose, and the newspapers shew, both by the nature of their reports and by direct advice to the delegates, that the discussions are rather of a desultory character. So much was to be expected from the character of the convention. The proprietors or occupants of houses or land in the suburbs of Melbourne, in the ports in the west, and in the gold-fields' townships are placed in circumstances so dissimilar, that their representatives could not be expected to agree, or even to attach to the terms they employed the same meaning. On the question of municipal endowment this diversity of circumstances displayed itself. Some of the delegates represented the propriety of endowing the municipality with a certain portion of the unsold land in their district, and leaving the disposal of it to their own discretion; others were willing that the land should be exposed for sale according to the existing arrangements, but claimed for the municipality of the district a certain proportion of the price; but this proposal elicited from the representatives of some of the suburban localities the fact that there was little or no unsold land in their districts, and the delegate from Sandhurst stated at one time that much of the land in that district, having been mined, could not be exposed for sale without a considerable outlay to fit it for the market, and at another that "the upset price," if taken in the colonial sense of £1 per acre, would be quite an inadequate measure of the amount of a proper endowment of the municipality, since much of the land had been "put up at £1500 or £2000 per acre." The discussion on the endowment question on Tuesday resulted in the appointment of a committee to frame resolutions to be submitted to the next meeting. The Conference then proceeded to revise the Municipal Act. An increase of the number of councillors was urged by several members, and it was resolved that their numbers should be 5, 7, 9, 11, &c., and that the rate payers should have power to alter the number. A motion to provide for the division of municipalities into wards was lost, and other unimportant amendments were sanctioned. It was recommended that councils might hold land beyond their boundaries for sanitary purposes; that assessors should be appointed annually, that the chairman of the Municipal Council should have precedence over the other magistrates, and should hold his commission for one year after his retirement from office, and that one month's absence of any member of council from his seat should be a disqualification for office. On Wednesday the resolutions prepared by the committee were, after some discussion, adopted. These proposed to transfer the control of unsold lands in municipal districts to the councils, and asserted the principle of endowments to municipalities, should consist of annual money grants, thus providing for the case of those municipalities in which there is little or no land remaining unsold, and that, in determining the claims for endowment of different districts, the amount realised by the sale of land, the amount of assessment, the population, and other local circumstances should be taken into account. The introduction of the ballot clauses, and those for the prevention of bribery and personation, of the Electoral Act into the Municipalities Act, was recommended. On Thursday the Conference proceeded with their revision of the Municipal Act, and a number of improvements were suggested and adopted. The Conference is still in session.

In yesterday's *Argus* there is a list of the candidates for seats in the Assembly and Council who have as yet declared themselves. The list shows plainly that there is yet a great want of suitable candidates for both Houses, and that, unless the necessity of the case should call forth from their obscurity a number of additional candidates, not only will the choice of the electors be unduly narrowed, but many the districts will be left unrepresented altogether. The same paper urges on the electors for the Council the propriety of requiring from their representatives a distinct pledge to resign their seats on being requested to do so by as many electors as returned them. By the adoption of this expedient it is argued the Council will be kept amenable to opinion, and the permanence of its character will be so modified as to secure healthful action. In those provinces in which there is a contest there may be no difficulty in securing this pledge, but where there are only as many candidates as there are seats the arrangement may not be so easily effected.

The most spirited election skirmish which has yet occurred took place at Emerald Hill. Mr. David Blair addressed the electors there on Wednesday evening, and, having indulged in strong invective against Government Officers as inefficient and overpaid, was asked by the Chairman, who vacated the chair for the purpose, if he had not himself at one time applied for employment under Government. This Mr. Blair most indignantly denied, "shaking his fist at Heaven" as Mr. Service described the gesture—or "at the roof of the building" according to Mr. Blair. Mr. Service stated that his informant was Captain Clarke, the Surveyor-General. Mr. Blair declared that he had never solicited employment, that he would accept no employment whatever, and that he never had called on Captain Clarke. Mr. Blair admitted that he had prepared the Exhibition Catalogue, and had been paid for his labour, but denied that the idea of a Government situation had ever entered his head. A committee was appointed to wait on Captain Clarke the following day, and last night they reported to the meeting. The Surveyor-General distinctly stated that Mr. Blair had called on him, had intimated that he had had ten years' experience in surveying, was then disengaged, and that his services were at the disposal of the Surveyor-General's department; the temporary employment of preparing the catalogue was given to Mr. Blair, and it was the intention of the Surveyor-General to find him permanent employment whenever a vacancy should occur, but in the meantime he joined the *Age*. At the meeting last night the notes of the conversation with the Surveyor-General were read, and Mr. Blair maintained that his statement of the previous evening had been confirmed; that his interview with Mr. Clarke had reference solely to the preparation of the Exhibition Catalogue, that he had no thought of other employment, and was not responsible for the "impressions" of the Surveyor-General. He had casually referred to the Ordnance Survey, but had said nothing about Captain Dawson or the Tithe Survey. The meeting was, as might have been expected, a somewhat tumultuous one, but a motion to the effect, that Mr. Blair was a proper person to represent the district, was carried by a majority.

There has been a special enquiry under a writ of *scire facias* to ascertain whether or not our Mayor, Mr. J. S. Smith, had committed a *devastavit* in the administration of the estate of Walker Barber, deceased. Mr. Wright, the counsel for the creditor, rested his case on the ground that the Mayor had not entered the plea *plein administravit* to an action brought against him as trustee, which, he maintained, constituted the *devastavit*. The Sub-Sheriff instructed the jury that their duty was to enquire whether or not the deceased was in possession of any property at the time of his death. They complained that they had no evidence before them. This, the Sub-Sheriff told them, greatly simplified their labours; and they returned the verdict that there was no evidence to show that the deceased was in the possession of any property at the time of his death. The Mayor, it was stated, had paid several hundred pounds in satisfaction of claims on the estate beyond what is produced, and a bill was shown to the reporters present, in which Tommy Barber charged the Mayor with the silks, &c., which the ladies had appropriated. The question of State aid has been brought under consideration within these few days, in connection with the course pursued by one of our Melbourne clergymen. Several months ago the Rev. John Reid, of Essenden, accepted the invitation of a Presbyterian congregation formed at North Melbourne, to become their pastor. He has hitherto, however, ful

TO GARDENERS, SEEDSMEN, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned have imported in the Rob Roy, nineteen cases of the best garden and field seeds ever exhibited for sale in New South Wales.
Onion Seeds.—White Spanish, straw coloured, and brown Portugal, in 4 and 7 lb. tins.
Turnip Seeds.—Swedish, yellow Scotch, and Altingham yellow globe.
Carrot Seeds.—Altingham carrot, acknowledged to be the best in the world.
Cabbage Seeds.—Great variety.
Lucerne Seed.—Prime sample. Peas, beans, and other seeds in abundance.
180 tons of the best flour imported, still on hand; customers should not delay purchasing.
Hay, maize, bran, potatoes, straw, &c., always on hand, and delivered within the city.
N.B.—The above seeds have been selected in England by Mr. Thomas Walker, Seedsman, and are warranted to be pure and of the very best quality.
A liberal allowance to seedsmen.
JOHN WALKER AND SON, corner of York and Market streets.

FOR SALE.—Three superior dog-carts
One sociable, one gig
Three spring carts
JOHN ROBERTSON, coachbuilder, 306, Pitt-st. South.

SHERRY.—Sir William Duff Gordon and Co.'s superior Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves, to suit purchasers, FOR SALE by R. HUTCHINSON, 3, Queen's-place.

MARTELL'S BRANDY, &c.—Superior sherry and port wine, delicious Malmsey and Madeira, in bottle. These latter wines are rare and choice, being a direct shipment from "Madeira.") Champagne, first quality. Claret and hock. Ale and porter in bulk and bottle. Various brandy. R. HUTCHINSON, 3, Queen's-place.

OPPLEY'S PORT WINE.—Now landing, and for SALE by the undersigned, in or out of bond, a shipment of this celebrated wine, by the Cyclone, of double diamond, treble diamond, and four-diamond qualities. TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

PRINTING INK, in 3 dozen kegs, for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

PLATE GLASS, polished and silvered (guaranteed sound), on SALE at the stores of the undersigned. NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, and CO. Sydney, June 6th, 1856.

AMERICAN HAMS.—American hams, just landed, on SALE. WILLIAM JOLLY, Circular Quay.

THREE CASES of RODGERS and SONS' CUTLERY. Rodgers' and Sons' budding, pruning, and grafting knives
Rodgers' tailor's shears, vine scissors and shears
Rogers' flower, dressmaker's, and button-hole scissors
Rogers' table-knives, carvers, and lamp scissors
Rogers' sportsman, Wharncliffe, and pen knives.
ON SALE, at GILLAM'S, cutler, Park-street.
Cutlery ground and repaired daily.

FOR SALE.—
Collins' genuine American picks, from 3 to 6 lbs.
Collins' ditto ditto, miners
Collins' American axes and tomahawks
Short and long handled bright American shovels
300 dozen (Foster's) long strapped shovels, assorted sizes
Prospecting pans and galvanised buckets
Miners' pocket gold scales.
At J. KEAREY'S Iron Yard, 44, Pitt-street North.

TIMBER.—Baltic and American Deals; Flooring and Weatherboards; Hardwood Joists and Scantling; Shingles, Laths, and Palings; Cedar, Slating Battens, Doors, Sashes, Cements, &c., at W. H. ROLFE'S, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

PORT WINE.—On SALE, ex Rodney and Prince's, Page's port wine, bottled in Oporto, in one dozen cases. E. C. WEEKES and CO., George-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Muntz's patent metal, 18 to 24 oz.
Lead piping, ½ inch
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs'
Holloware
Bagatelle boards
Patent stone filters, 1 to 4 gallons
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Tent duck, 27-inch
Canvas tents
Manila cigars, No. 3
Negrohead tobacco, Barrett's and Shellard'
Black pepper
Bottled fruits
Pickles, Whybrow's, pints and quarts
Starch, Orlando Jones' patent
Essence lemon
Sherry wines, Burdon's and Cousin's brands
Champagne, various brands
Lowndes's old tom, genuine
Case brandy pale cognac.
Bottled ale and porter, Marsett's
Taylor's porter
Gundry, Downe, and Co.'s ale
INVOICES of moleskin trousers, blue pilot jackets and trousers, beaver top coats, capes, &c.; doeskin clothing, black Paris hats, naval and military cloth caps, shawls, door mats, glassware, glass lustres, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., counting-house, 213, George-street

PRIME MESS BEEF for SALE. H. W. HAMILTON Campbell's Wharf.

1000 CHESTS and half-chests Congou and Hysonskin Teas, best brands
10 tons English double refined loaf sugar
Byass's bottled ale
Carbonate soda, 1 cwt. kegs
Brown ginger
Champagne.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

3000 GALVANIZED iron roofing tiles, Morewood's patent
1000 feet d to ditto ridge capping
1000 feet ditto 4-inch guttering
American axes
Ditto clothes pins
Manila cordage, patent, 1 to 3 inch
Turps, boiled and raw oil, in drums
Paperhangings, assorted
Kangaroo skins
White lead, No. 1, 28lb. drums.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received, ex Ben Nevis a large assortment of
Brass butt hinges, from 1 to 7 inches
House and dinner bells, assorted sizes
Bullock and horse ditto
Copper wire, assorted sizes
Brass, bronzed, and black door knockers
Ditto ditto bell-pulls
Coopers' adzes and axes
Shipwrights' axes, adzes, and caulking tools
Shipwrights' and stonemasons' malls
Masons' C8 chisels
Masons', bricklayers', and plasterers' trowels
Cross-cut saws, from four feet and upwards
Blacksmiths' bellows, from 20 to 40 inches
Ditto anvils, from 1 cwt. up to 5 cwt.
Ditto vyces, assorted sizes
Morewood and Co.'s patent tiles, 24, 26, and 28 guage
Galvanised nails and screws, assorted sizes
American tubs and buckets.
At J. KEAREY'S Sheffield Warehouse, 44, Pitt-street North.

AMERICAN COOKING-STOVES.—Just received, a fresh assortment, best descriptions, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, at reduced prices. Country orders and trade supplied. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie and Queen's place.

AMERICAN STOVE DEPOT, 87, Bourke-street East, Melbourne.—BURLINGAME and CO., Importers of American cooking and parlour stoves, ranges, cabooses, and all kinds of stove fittings, invite the attention of the trade to their new patterns of stoves, lately received, and manufactured expressly for the colonies. Illustrated catalogues with prices forwarded per post free on application.

COALS, COALS.—The best Newcastle Coals, at W. SPEERS' Coal Depôt, Bethel Wharf.

CUT FIREWOOD and CHARCOAL for stoves, delivered in any part of the city or suburbs. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

COALS.—The best A. A. Company's screened lumps every bag weighed, at ELLIOTT and CO.'S, Woolloomooloo.

COALS, COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals. Address J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

CHARCOAL and Firewood, cut in short billets, for stores. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

COALS.—The A. A. Company's Screened House Coal, best and cheapest in the market. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street (late Mackenzie's). P.S.—Small Cargoes afloat for SALE.

CARRIAGE, GIG, and PHAETON HORSES.—For SALE, at the H. E. I. C.'S Horse Repository, Bligh and O'Connell streets,
One pair brown carriage horses
One ditto chesnut ditto ditto, broken to single and double harness and saddle
Two ditto bay ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
One powerful chesnut gelding, well adapted for dog-cart or phaeton
One iron-grey gelding.
N.B.—The above horses can be highly recommended, having been broken in, and accustomed to town.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract.—The Lease of an old Established Public-house, containing 11 rooms, 2 kitchens, and cellar. Also, three Houses adjoining, each having 4 rooms and kitchen, with paved verandah; with the license to public-house, bar fittings and fixtures, the furniture and stock can be taken at a valuation, at the option of the purchaser. This will be found an excellent opportunity to any party wanting a sure living and a respectable public-house. Apply to J. M'CABE, North Star, Pitt and Liverpool streets.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, 200 casks superior Roman Cement, now landing, ex Alma. YOUNG, LARKE, and BENNETT, 225, George-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a Farm containing 260 acres of splendid agricultural land, situated in the district of Appin, 43 miles from Sydney, all fenced with a three and four-rail fence, and the most of it all cleared off; with a good dwelling house, kitchen, stores, stable, and granary; also, a good barn that will hold a thousand bushels of wheat. And the better to suit purchasers, the proprietor does agree to these terms—one-half cash paid down at the time of purchase, and the other half on approved bills, at three and nine months. Good title, warranted. For particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS HAMMOND, Claremont, near Campbelltown.

GRAZING LAND.—The above required within forty miles from Sydney, say to the extent of from four hundred to two or three thousand acres. A good cottage and outbuildings must be on the grounds. Apply to PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG, George-street. 7th August.

TO FARMERS and GARDENERS.—100 Farms for Sale—from five to twenty acres each, eight miles from Sydney. Price, £6 to £15 per acre. Terms, 25 per cent. cash, the remainder by Promissory Notes, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months, bank interest added. For further particulars, apply to the Proprietor, JOHN GARSED, Post Office, Box 85.
P.S.—For SALE, Building Allotments close to the city, or LET, on lease for 90 years, ground rent, £5 per annum. JOHN GARSED.

FULL FLEECED WELL-BRED SHEEP FOR SALE—
2350 breeding ewes, 3 to 4 years old
850 maiden ditto, 2 to 3 ditto
850 wethers, 2 to 3 ditto
2500 yearlings, both sexes
100 store sheep, and
50 rams.
6700, more or less.
This choice lot of sheep—warranted sound, and never to have been diseased—are very fine woolled, having been originally selected from the renowned flocks of Edward Cox and A. Walker, Esqs., and a large portion being the progeny of direct imported Saxon merinoes.
The above sheep, pasturing in the Western District, 150 miles from Sydney, are offered for SALE, by private contract, together with 150 Head of Mixed Cattle, forming a particularly quiet and well-bred herd, with all cows and heifers broken in to bail; also, a great many bullocks to work, and the Lease of a very Extensive and Well-watered Run, rent free up to the 15th June, 1860, and carrying 12,000 sheep, besides 300 cattle, in all seasons, and comprising the following improvements, viz:—
A comfortable four-roomed cottage, shingled and floored
A kitchen and large store
A first-rate wool-shed, with powerful lever press
Several good outbuildings
Barn, stable, stockyards, with draft lanes, &c.
A grass paddock, of about 150 acres
Several cultivation paddocks, containing about 35 acres
Vineyard, kitchen and flower gardens
9 shepherds' huts, with yards, &c., &c.
This highly valuable property, offering a most desirable investment, particularly for smaller capitalists, is to be sold before shearing, together with
2 bullock teams, complete, with drays, &c.
2 horses, with carts, harness, &c.
200 hurdles
Tools and utensils of every description
Stores and supplies for about 4 months
A large crop of wheat, and
93 acres of purchased land, mostly cleared and fenced in.
All further particulars to be obtained on application at the office of JAMES WALLACH, Commercial-buildings, Queen's-place.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, near THE MEROO.—FOR SALE by Private Contract, 785 ACRES on the CUDGEGONG RIVER, a little above the junction of the Meroo Creek, originally purchased from the Crown by Mr. Alfred Kinnerly, to which are attached certain privileges in respect of adjacent Crown lands, under the Land Regulations. GOLD has also been found in the quartz ridges upon various parts of the property. For full particulars apply to MORT and CO., The Rooms, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE by Private Contract, about 1500 (Fifteen Hundred) Head of Mixed Cattle, now running in the Gwydir district. For particulars apply by post to Mr. DANIEL EATON, Richmond. August 6, 1856.

FOR SALE, an extensive Cattle Station on the Murray River, New South Wales, 25 miles from Albury. The QUART QUARTA, with a frontage of 1 miles to the River Murray, consisting chiefly of plains, with open forest at the back; area 96,000 acres, and capable of carrying 5000 head of cattle, will be sold by auction, if not sold within a reasonable time by private contract, with from 3500 to 4000 head of cattle, and from 300 to 400 horses. There is a large proportion of fat cattle at present on the run, none having been sent to market this season. The improvements consist of huts, stockyards, grass and cultivated paddocks, &c., &c. The cattle are mixed, and vary from seven years downwards,—a great proportion of bullocks fit for the market, also cows; in fact, they are nearly all fat, young and old. The boundaries are undisputed. The above is considered a very valuable property, and worthy the attention of capitalists. For further particulars apply to Messrs. S. and T. HYLAND, Boro, near Goulburn, or to VAUGHAN and WILD, 66, Queen-street, Melbourne.

SALES BY AUCTION

Large and Important Sale of General Merchandise, comprising Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Black Pepper, Pimento, Liquorice, Preserves, Chutney, Castor Oil, Barcelona Nuts, Ginger, and other Eastern Produce, Oilmen's Stores, Tobacco, Carbonate Soda, Tartaric Acid, Day and Martin's Blacking, Vinegar, Corks, Raisins, &c., &c.

To Tea Dealers, Grocers, Tobacconists, Chemists and Druggists; Lemonade, Soda Water and Ginger Beer Manufacturers; Bottlers, Exporters, and Speculators.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by order of the importers, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods—
140 three-quarter chests superior twankay, unmatted
35 chests ditto ditto hysonskin, ex Surge
39 half-chests ditto ditto, ditto
75 boxes very fine hyson
10 chests congou, slightly damaged, ex Terror
23 ditto very fine congou, ex Wild Wave
4 tons Rio coffee
2 ditto loaf sugar
3 ditto Mauritius ditto
4 ditto Java ditto
65 bags superior black pepper
13 ditto pimento
5 cases liquorice
100 ditto China preserves
7 cases chutney, in 1 dozen cases
6 ditto castor oil
37 casks new barcelona nuts
13 cases ginger
16 casks carbonate soda
7 cases tartaric acid
13 bales superior wine corks
30 quarter-casks Hill, Evans' and Co.'s vinegar
15 casks Day and Martin's blacking
20 cases Whybrow's 1 lb. mustards
26 ditto ditto half ditto
20 ditto ditto pint oil
10 ditto Feast's half ditto
7 ditto ditto assorted sauces
20 ditto Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits
5 ditto ditto ditto red herrings
6 ditto Whybrow's vinegar
2 tons Coleman's No. 1 starch
3 ditto Leacher's ditto
7 cases I. N. E. matches
23 half-tierces R. N. Y. tobacco, ex Granite City
7 ditto ditto S. N. Y. ditto, ditto
6 tons Java rice
3 barrels pearl barley
1 jar annatto, 20 lbs.
15 casks cabin biscuits
10 casks beef
10 ditto sugar-cured hams
65 boxes Price's belmont candles
Terms at sale.

Damaged Teas.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Hirondelle, Rees, master, from Shanghai.
To Grocers, Tea Dealers, and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
168 packages teas, damaged by sea water—

	R T & Co.—	Slight	Much
1	half-chest congou	11	1
2	ditto ditto	14	1
3	ditto ditto	14	
4	ditto ditto	5	
8	ditto ditto	10	1
9	ditto ditto	1	
10	ditto ditto	2	
11	ditto ditto	2	2
18	ditto ditto	7	1
19	ditto ditto	7	1
20	ditto ditto	1	
21	ditto ditto	2	2
22	ditto ditto	5	1
23	ditto ditto	3	1
24	ditto ditto	7	1
34	chests ditto	7	
7	ditto ditto	2	
13	10-catty boxes ditto	6	2
15	ditto ditto	3	1
17	5-catty ditto ditto	0	1
25	half-chests hysonskin	5	
27	ditto ditto	5	
28	ditto ditto	13	2
29	ditto ditto	1	
30	ditto ditto	10	
31	ditto ditto	2	
32	boxes ditto	1	2
33	ditto gunpowder	3	

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice of Sale of Wines and Spirits.
On FRIDAY, the 15th August.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above day,
A choice assortment of the above liquids.
Further particulars in another issue.

To Cheesemongers, Grocers, and Dealers.
Port Cooper Cheese.
Just landed from the Mountain Maid, in fine condition.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, 1856, at 11 o'clock,
60 prime Port Cooper cheese.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Dealers, and others.
Damaged Raisins, ex Melbourne, from Java.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 11 o'clock,
159 boxes Muscatel raisins, in branches and layers, slightly damaged.

Genuine!!
Highly Important and most Attractive sale of choice Teas, ex Terror and Hirondelle, from Shanghai.
To Tea Dealers, Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Speculators, and Exporters.
FRITH and PAYTEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers, to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 11 o'clock,
The following selection of really first-class teas, landed from the above vessels.
100 chests very superior congou, ex Terror
150 half ditto ditto ditto, ex Hirondelle
200 10-catty boxes, ditto ditto ditto
50 5-catty boxes ditto ditto ditto
50 boxes extra curious gunpowder
50 ditto finest young hyson
7 packages, each 4 boxes, congou
200 3-4 chests very superior hysonskin
Terms at sale.

Sale of Sundry Merchandise.
To Painters, Glaziers, Oil and Colour Men, Ironmongers, Shipchandlers, Sail Makers, Builders, and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
To close accounts.
30 drums English turpentine
20 casks Spratt's patent zinc paint
3 hogsheads rape oil
4 ditto raw linseed oil
5 ditto boiled ditto
7 cases double and single barrel guns
43 barrels blasting powder
5 cases sporting ditto, FF
13 bundles best hand pressed English oakum
23 coils English sunyarn
47 ditto best Europe rope, assorted, from 12 thread to 4 inches
55 coils Manila rope, 2½ to 4½ inches
37 ditto Calcutta white hemp rope
5 bales assorted canvas
43 barrels Sir William Maxwell's roman cement, each 5 bushels
27 bales Manila woollashing.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
China Ornaments.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 cask china ornaments
Dogs
Sailors
Double clock figures
Cottages, &c. Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 12th August.
Arsenic in Barrels
Corrosive Sublimate
Tartaric Acid
Blue Stone.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 tons arsenic, in barrels 2½ cwt.
5 cases corrosive sublimate, 4 jars in a case, 1 cwt. each
10 cases tartaric acid, 4 jars each 28 lbs.
1 ton blue stone.

THIS DAY.
To Fancy Ware Dealers, and others.
2 Cases of Wax Vestas.
On account of whom it may concern.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
2 cases wax vesta matches in 1000
250
150
100
50
25—boxes.
Terms, cash.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street—Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and account of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder

Under Distress for Rent.
MR. F. BRADLEY will sell by auction, at the Waterloo House Auction Mart, 39, King-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, by order of the bailiff,
A surveyor's drawing board, 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, with stands
Ditto square
Kitchen utensils, glass, toilet service, table, cutlery, bedding, books, &c.

MR. F. BRADLEY will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock, the undermentioned goods,
Congou, hysonskin, twankay tea
Bottled fruits and jams, pickles, new figs
Sauces, mustard, raisins
Colonial cheese, hams, butter, hops
Ship biscuit, bottled ale and porter
Ironmongery, and cement.
Terms at sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Country Storekeepers, and others.
MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, No. 220, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
85 cases Closeau's No. 1 brandy
23 ditto Martell's pale
60 ditto Duma's pale
5 hogsheads Muretti's brandy, dark
7 ditto ditto ditto, pale
3 ditto Cinnott and Co.'s ditto, dark
8 ditto pale cognac bordeaux
10 dozen dark E. I. rum, 30 o.p.
20 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 10 o.p.
10 ditto ditto W. I. ditto, 30 o.p.
5 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 10 o.p.
50 barrels E. I. rum, for ships' use
20 barrels Duff and Gordon's sherry
10 hogsheads ditto ditto
12 ditto superior pale ditto
50 cases sherry, 1 dozen each
30 ditto ditto, 3 ditto ditto
50 ditto port wine, 3 ditto ditto
20 ditto very superior hocks
150 ditto champagne, Hoets
39 ditto ditto Clauzet's
35 cases Bass' Scotch ale
20 ditto Allsop's ditto
70 casks Tennant's ditto
10 hogsheads Yorkshire ale
5 ditto Burton
Liqueurs, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, &c.
MR. FREDERICK SMITH has received instructions to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, 220, George-street, THIS DAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
18 packages new goods, ex Rob Roy, comprising,
36-inch grey calicoes
Dickson and Galloway's prints
Reel cotton, Clark and Co., Paisley
Silk handkerchiefs, fancy bands
Brussels ducapes, &c.
3-bushel bags.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 220, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
200 dozen Day and Martin's blacking
50 earthenware jars
30 quarter-casks Champion's vinegar.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Speculators, and others.
MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, at his New Rooms, No. 220, George-street, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock precisely,
168 bushels green peas
104 ditto yellow ditto
53 barrels tar
4 cases boiled linseed oil
31 casks split peas
50 boxes soap
2 cases jams
1 ditto preserved meats
11 cases white lead
4 cases show glasses, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
Immense Sale of Groceries.
MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, August 13th, at his new Rooms, 220, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely,
800 boxes Price's No. 1 Belmont sperm candles, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

To Captains, Butchers, and others.
Unreserved Sale.
MR. FREDERICK SMITH will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, at his Rooms, 220, George-street, at 11 o'clock prompt,
50 tierces of prime beef
40 ditto ditto pork.
Terms at sale.

☞ Usual TUESDAY'S Sale of Drapery.
THIS DAY.
Lawn Handkerchiefs.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street,
2 cases lawn 20 inch handkerchiefs.
Terms at sale.

☞ Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, the 12th instant.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Various invoices of drapery, including
Grey domestics
Croydons
Twills
Flannels
Striped shirts
Serge shirts
Broad cloth
Doeskins
Prints
Coats
Jackets
Vests
Trousers
Coburgs
Orleans
Circassians
Roll shirtings
Muslin dresses
Balzorine ditto
Cashmere ditto
Flowers
Gloves
Habit shirts
Bonnets
Felt hats
Waterproof clothing
Velvets
Worsted and mohair braids
Braces
Braidings
Cloth and velvet bags
Needlework ditto
Belts
Head dresses
Mohair caps
Coronets
Fringes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ Usual TUESDAY'S Sale of Drapery, THIS DAY.
Damaged 84-inch Sheetings
Damaged 33-inch Grey Domestics
On account of those concerned.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
P R in diamond—
2 pieces 84-inch sheeting
10 pieces 33-inch grey domestics,
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

☞ Usual TUESDAY'S Sale of Drapery.
THIS DAY.
Silver's Waterproof Clothing.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases Silver and Co.'s celebrated waterproof clothing in
Reversible coats
Waterproof coats
Leggings
Trousers
Waterproof hats
Storm caps
Sou'-westers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ Usual TUESDAY'S Sale of Drapery.
☞ Notice.
THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 12th instant.
CHATTO and HUGHES remind Drapers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Purchasers for Melbourne, and the trade generally, of their usual TUESDAY'S sale of drapery, commencing at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, and of which full particulars will be found in the advertisements.

☞ Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
THIS DAY, 12th July.
To Buyers for Melbourne
To Shippers
To Storekeepers
To Drapers and the Trade generally.
25 Bales Grey Domestics
Croydons.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
11 bales 36-inch grey domestics
9 ditto 33-inch ditto ditto
2 ditto 72-inch ditto ditto
3 ditto 70-inch croydons.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale THURSDAY, 14th instant.
Dinner Services
Dessert Services
Assorted Crockery
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of the above, comprising
Very elegant and complete dinner services
Ditto ditto dessert ditto
Assorted crockery of a superior description
Terms at sale.

Saddlery.
To Saddlers and Harness Sellers.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
11 cases best London saddlery, comprising—
Ladies' best side saddles
Gents' hogskin saddles
Harness
Whips
Bridles
Cruppers
Martingales, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Dressing Glasses
Chimney-piece Glasses.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of super or glasses, including
Plain tray glasses, 22 x 16 18 x 14
Box glasses, 10 x 8 to 24 x 18
Moulded trays, 17 x 13 and 14 x 10
Ditto, 15 x 11 and 19 x 15
Gilt chimney glasses, 24 x 14
Maple O.G. ditto, 20 x 12
Rosewood O.G. ditto, 20 x 12 to 24 x 14.
☞ All best British plate.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale FRIDAY, 15th instant.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Provison Merchants and others.
CHATTO and HUGHES are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases Batty's bottled fruits
68 ditto pickles
15 ditto assorted sauces
8 half-tierce tobacco, "Shellard" and "Barrett's"
79 bags coffee
20 cases sardines
30 cases Glenfield starch
20 cases dessert fruits
48 bags walnuts
100 boxes Liverpool soap.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale—FRIDAY, the 15th instant.
B. P. Rum
Martell's Brandy
Duff Gordon's Sherry and Port
Champagne
Ale.
CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 hogsheads B P. rum, 10 to 12 o.p.
15 ditto Martell's brandy
200 cases Duff Gordon's sherry
150 ditto ditto port
137 ditto superior champagne
68 casks, each 4 dozen, ale, best brands
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture,
Kitchen Utensils,
Glass, China, &c., &c., &c.
At the Residence of the Rev. Jacob Isaacs, who is about leaving the Colony, for England.
MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., and CO., will sell by auction, at the residence of the Rev. Jacob Isaacs, No. 39, Bathurst-street West, near Sussex-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Horsehair and cane seated chairs
Ditto seated sofas
Ditto ditto couches
Pier and chimney glasses
Carpets and hearth rugs
Four-post bedsteads and furniture
Children's bedsteads and bedding
Pictures and oil paintings
China vases and ornaments
An excellent 8-day clock, by Day, of Cornwall
Handsome side-boards
Russell's patent cooking apparatus
Kitchen utensils
China and glass ware
Loo, dining, and tea tables
Candlesticks, dressing tables, and glasses
Canterbury
Wardrobes
Fine toned cabinet pianoforte, by Lewis Baragiola &c., &c.
At 1 o'clock, will be sold, the BOOKS, consisting of—
Parkhurst's Hebrew and English Lexicon
Hebrew and English Festival Services, elegantly bound
Daily Prayers, and English Bibles, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

First-class shipment of Drapery Goods, now landing, ex Rob Roy.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.
On THURSDAY, 14th, and FRIDAY, 15th instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock,
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, A first-class shipment of useful goods, now landing, ex Rob Roy, consisting of
Drab and millers' mole
Rolled shirtings
Ditto jaconnets
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Huckabacks
Linen diapers
Table linens
Nursery diapers
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Venetians
Window hollands
72 and 80 inch greys
33 and 36 inch ditto
Horrocks' shirtings
Crewdson's ditto
5-4 prints
7-8 ditto
Fancy delaines
Printed cashmeres
Cashmere checks
Fancy silks
Brocaded ditto
Orientals
Fancy ditto
Parasols
Hosiery
Linen and cotton tick
Union ditto
Earlston ginghams
Scotch checks, &c., &c.
Men's black doe cords
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto oxonian ditto
Ditto black paletots
Ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto holland ditto
Ditto alpaca ditto
Ditto silk ditto
Fancy silk and satin vests
Ditto doe ditto
Black cloth ditto
Embroidered ditto
Black and fancy doe trousers
Brown and white drill ditto
Colonial tweed ditto
Boys' and youths' suits
Ditto mole trousers
Ditto printed ditto
Ditto cord ditto
White and regatta shirts
Scotch twill and serge ditto, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Felt Hats
Silk Ditto
Shell Ditto
Panama Ditto.
To Hatters, Outfitters, Drapers, and others.
On THURSDAY, August 14, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above day, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
9 cases of the following—
Felt hats
Paris silk ditto
Shell ditto
Panama ditto.
Terms at sale.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Buyers, and others.
Totally Unreserved Sale of General Drapery and Clothing.
WEDNESDAY, 13th August.
MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 81, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Seventy-three packages of new and seasonable goods, comprising—
88-inch grey calicoes
72-ditto ditto
40-ditto ditto
36-ditto ditto
99-ditto white sheetings
73-ditto ditto
Soft warp Wigan ditto
White shirtings
Horrocks' longcloths
Twill shirtings
9-8 fancy ditto
Hoyle's 5-4 prints
Ditto 7-8 small pattern plates
Liddiard's fancies
Linen ticks
Union and cotton ditto
Rolled shirtings
Crenolines
Moreens
French delaines
Black and colored coburgs
Painted cashmeres
Brocaded silks
Small pattern ditto
Checked glaces
Black satinettes
India cords
Dit o bands
Women's white cotton hosiery
Brown cotton half-hose
Children's socks
Bonnet and gauze ribbons
Haberdashery
Black frock coats
Ditto paletots
Fancy doe oxonians
Ditto trousers
Ditto vests
Worsted cord trousers
Miller's mole ditto
Drab ditto ditto
Boys' clothing; also,
Six bales blankets and rugs, suitable for the goldfields.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Black Satinettes.
On account of whom it may concern.
MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 81, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.
Three cases black satinettes, all more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 51, King-street, THIS DAY, the 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of
Plated-ware
Jewellery and silver watches
Holloware
Fancy goods
A large glass case
Pictures, and
Sundries.
Terms, cash.

Blankets, Jewellery, Clothing, Guns, &c.
AT THE MART Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, the Messrs. MOORE will sell by auction,
1 bale superior Witney blankets
A choice lot of jewellery, consisting gold bracelets, brooches, pencil cases, albert chains, signet rings, wedding rings, gold and silver watches, &c.
3 trunks men's clothing
Single barrelled guns
Clocks, books, and sundries,
Terms, cash.

MR. JAMES GANNON has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Premises, Pitt-street South, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture, &c., of the late Mr. White, comprising beds, bedsteads, tables, chairs, pictures, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Saddlery
Harness
Whips
Thread.
RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
12 cases saddlery, &c., consisting of
Hogskin saddles, stuffed flaps
Ditto ditto, soled ditto
Ladies' side saddles
Weymouth heads and reins
Bits
Stable collars
Plated gig harness
Cart harness, &c., &c.
2 cases whips, assorted, viz.,
Cart
Gig
Car lage
Tandem
Protectors, &c., &c.
1 case thread.
Terms at sale.

Plated Goods, Drapery, Ironmongery, Clothing, Carpet Bags, Cloth, Crockery, Glass, &c., &c.
MESSRS. H. D. COCKBURN and CO. will sell by public auction, at their new Mart, Pitt-street, adjoining the Messrs. Moore's, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Plated goods, clothing, ironmongery, carpet bags, cloth, crockery, glass, watches, jewellery, and sundries too numerous to mention.
Terms cash.—No reserve.

Macquarie Dale Estate, near Appin.
To be sold pursuant to a Decree in the Equitable Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. This extensive and valuable Estate, comprising 964 Acres of Land, with various improvements, and a large frontage to the Nepean River above the Menangle Ford, the property of the Brough

SALES BY AUCTION.

The Thorough-bred Stallion "Prince William."

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 12th, at 12 o'clock,

The coaching stallion "Prince William," a bright bay, 4 years old, 16 hands high, got by "Doctor," out of "Cruella," both imported.

The auctioneers are requested to intimate to the public that "Prince William" is beyond question the best proportioned and most perfect stallion ever offered in the Sydney market. He has obtained the first prize at an agricultural show; has had all the blood mares within a circuit of 30 miles from his stand this season, and his stock are allowed to be superior to any other yet seen in the district.

Heavy Draught Stallion.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Bellamy to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock,

"Farmer," a rich brown horse, 4 years old, by Giant, out of a Lincoln mare; was bred by Captain Patch; is warranted a sure foal getter.

To Coach Proprietors, &c.
The Omnibus "Captain Cook"
The ditto "Ben Bolt"
8 horses
2 four-horse sets harness.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Cook, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, August 12th, at 11 o'clock (if not previously disposed of by private contract),

The new colonial-built omnibus "Captain Cook," well known as being the most roomy, comfortable, and best 'bus now running in Sydney; has mail patent axles, and all the late improvements

The London-built omnibus "Ben Bolt," mail patent axles, &c. Also

Eight very stanch and fast coach horses, in first rate condition, and

Two sets of nearly new four-horse harness.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The thoroughbred stallion Prince William
The draught stallion Farmer
The omnibuses Captain Cook and Ben Bolt, 8 horses, and two sets four-horse harness
The usual variety of heavy and light draught, carriage, gig, and saddle horses
Carriages, gigs, dog-carts, drays, trucks
Harness, saddlery, &c, &c.

Pair of Carriage Horses, Phaeton, and Harness.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. M'Ranghan to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A pair of bay geldings, rising 4 years old, a good match, and thoroughly broken to harness and saddle
A light phaeton, to carry 4 persons
And a good set of harness.
To be sold in one lot or separate.

Thoroughbred Entire Stock.
"Lieutenant," "Western Australian," "Woolloomooloo," and several Thoroughbred Mares.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Charles Roberts, Esq., of Walgrove, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, August 19th, at 12 o'clock,

"Lieutenant," bred by Messrs. Scott, of Glendon, 7 years old, by Cap-a-pie out of Tosaina, by Tom, out of Lord Exeter's Penelope
"Western Australian," 3 years, by Ether out of Alice Hawthorn
"Woolloomooloo," 4 years, by Ether out of Alice Hawthorn, together with several thoroughbred mares.
The above will be on view at the Bazaar on SATURDAY, August 16th.

To Stud-masters, Breeders, and New Zealand Buyers.
Thorough-bred Stallion "Cameron."

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, August 19th, at 12 o'clock,

The splendid thorough-bred stallion "Cameron," (bred by Charles Roberts, Esq., of Walgrove,) got by the imported thorough-bred horse Egremont out of Pranella, by Old Whisker out of Traveller's dam,—Egremont by Little John.

The above horse is now on view at the Bazaar, is in splendid condition, and fit to be put to the stud immediately, and can be strongly recommended as a remarkably sure foal getter, very quiet, and free from all vice. His stock are very fine and promising.

WEDNESDAY'S General Horse Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,

Ten of the fine draught horses that have been sent to the Sydney markets for sale many months past. They are all thoroughly broken-in to saddle and harness, and any trial will be given to purchasers before payment.

Gigs, dog-carts, drays, harness, &c.
Terms, cash.

Draught and other Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

A batch of large powerful horses and mares, from Wilberforce. They are all well broken, and there are several capital cart horses amongst them.

Steeplechase Horse Ben Bolt.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

The celebrated brown horse Ben Bolt, noted as one of the best and fastest steeplechase horses in the colony, and also as a winner of numerous flat races, in one of which he beat Dora. He is in splendid condition, and either as a racehorse or for stud purposes is well worth the attention of racing men and stud masters. He is now on view, and full particulars of his pedigree and performances can be obtained from the auctioneers.

Gig and Saddle Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,

A strong powerful well-bred saddle and gig horse, is well broken and a first-class horse; has plenty of action and style; is in good condition.

Race Horse Surplice.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are favoured with instructions from A. Rose, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock,

The noted race horse Surplice, by Sir Hercules (sire of Cossack), dam by St. John, out of a Camerton mare.

Surplice is a rich dark brown, rising seven years old, stands 16 hands high, with immense power. He won the Homebush St. Leger three years since; ran second to Sportsman and Sampson when out of condition; has beaten Dora and many other first-class horses, and the easy manner in which he beat Crab on Friday last proves him to be unquestionably the best welter horse in the colony. His performances and qualities are so well known as to require but little comment, suffice it to say that there is not, at the present moment, on the colonial turf, a horse combining together as much strength and breeding as Surplice. He is now in training for the Liverpool meeting, next month, when his purchaser may be certain of being enabled to clear his first cost.

Terms at sale.

Large, Important, Unreserved Sale.

The thoroughbred stallions Waverley, Blacklock, and Dover; Draught Horses and Mares; Milch Cows, Heifers, Store and Fat Cattle, Working Bullocks, &c.

On account of Richard Faucett, Esq.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at Mr. Giblett's, Tottenham Park, near St. Mary's, the first week in September,

The whole of Mr. Richard Faucett's horse stock, horned cattle, &c., comprising

The thoroughbred stallions "Waverley," "Blacklock," and "Dover"

About 200 horses, comprising a large number of heavy draught mares, formerly Jock Allen's; heavy draught horses broken in; colts, heavy and light; thoroughbred brood mares, &c.

About 340 store and fat cattle
200 milch cows
200 heifers, steers, and working bullocks

Several Durham and Hereford bulls, &c.

Full particulars in a few days. Any information can be had upon application to the auctioneers. Catalogues are in preparation.

Horse Bazaar, 155, Pitt and 134, Castlereagh-streets, Sydney.
Established, 1847.
Sale Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 o'clock,

Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables (newly erected) adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.
10 Bales, each 60 pieces, 33 inch Croydon Shirtings
7 ditto, ditto, ditto
6 ditto, 60 pieces, 33 inch Grey Domestics
8 ditto, 50 pieces, 36 ditto
5 ditto, 25 pieces, 72 ditto.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their new Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The above, now landing.
Terms at sale.

Opening Sale of Drapery, at the New Rooms of MURIEL and MILLER, No. 232, George-street.
122 Packages of Saleable Goods, now landing.
To Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, Hatters, and others.
The whole for positive sale.

MURIEL and MILLER have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their New Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

One hundred and twenty-two packages, consisting of

Rugs	Silk, beaver, and felt hats
Muslin dresses	Silk velvet vestings
White cotton hose	Shawls
Children's dresses	Book muslins
Regatta shirts	Checked ditto
Vest buttons	Black patent ditto
Beaufort ties	Muslin mantles
White coburgs	Sleeves, habits, and collars
Coloured ditto	Parasols
Mixed alpacas	Artificial flowers and millinery
Figured circassians	Gauze and gossamer veils
Plain French delaines	Aerophanes
Ditto barege	Tarletans
Paris tissue robes	Cambric handkerchiefs
Llama checked ditto	Ladies' wool sleeves and cuffs
Brocaded ditto	Gloves
Stripe and watered silks	White watered moreen
Satins	Merino vests
Ribbons	White shirts (washed and boxed)
Silk vestings	Fancy regatta
Silk elastic braces	L. R. braces
Brown cotton half-hose	C. loured cotton table covers
Ditto hose	Worsted ditto
Horrock's long cloth	Cotton ticks
Printed furnitures	Ready-made clothing
Venetian window blinds	Moleskin trousers
Cashmere and barege shawl	Cord ditto
Wool shawls	White drill
Blankets	Ladies' tapestry bags
Scarlet caps	Silk purses
Diaper towelling	Needles
Bleached ditto	Fancy cabinet wool, &c., &c.
Huckabacks	
Irish eye diaper	
W. B. damask tablecloths	
Cleared ditto	

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Three cases Prints, slightly damaged
One case Panama Hats, ditto; also,
One case Bonnet Ribbons
One case very superior Oil Clothing, quite sound.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their New Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The above goods.

Terms, cash.

Grand Pianoforte.
By Broadwood and Son.
At the Old Rooms, No. 258, George-street.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at the Old Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

A grand pianoforte, by Broadwood. Sold by order of the Executors of the late Bishop Broughton.

Terms, cash.

Very Superior Household Furniture.
Pianoforte.
Cut Glass, China, and Plated Ware, &c., &c., &c.,
The Property of a Lady leaving the colony.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their New Rooms, 232, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A large quantity of really superior furniture, and every possible household requisite, the property of a lady leaving the colony.

Terms, cash.

Photographic Apparatus, complete, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the colony.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their New Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

One first class photographic apparatus, complete, with all the necessary chemicals, &c.

Terms, cash.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—Grocers, Oilmen's Stores, Wine and Spirits, &c., &c.—Invoices of large and saleable parcels of the above will be advertised for FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at the New Rooms of MURIEL and MILLER, auctioneers.

To Perfumers, Chemists and Druggists, Hairdressers, Country Storekeepers, Stationers, General Dealers, and others.

Large and Important Sale of
Perfumery
Fancy Goods
Hardware
Stationery, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Henry Gershon to sell by public auction, on his premises, Park-street (opposite Messrs. Wiley and Sons), THIS DAY, the 12th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of his extensive, valuable, and well-selected stock of perfumery, &c., comprising Price and Gosnell's Windsor almond, and other soaps, honey soaps, fancy baskets, transparent soaps, hydropophygon shaving soap, shaving bricks, Circassian cream, cold ditto, reindeer marrow, Delcroix's fancy pomades, Frampton's ditto, rose ice cream, balsam of honey, castor oil marrow, rose and Jamaica pomades, beef marrow, dentifrices, vegetable extracts, violet powder in fancy boxes, cosmetiques (assorted colours), toilet vinegar, bandoline, hair oils, fancy hair pins, eau de Cologne, Exhibition bouquet, court perfumes, rose, verbena, patchouli, Persian, jockey club, esprit d'lavande, Jenny Lind, opera, musk, oil of lavander, oil of rosemary, carling oil, Rowland's balm of Columbia, cocoanut oil, Asiatic balsam, Peruvian balsam, Macassar oil, bloom of roses, creme de Sabana, milk of roses, Delcroix's kalydor, specific in allible refresher, rose water, fleur de orange, fine extracts in fancy, colored, and stoppered bottles; tooth, hair, nail, and clothes brushes; combs, in great variety; hand mirrors, fancy gilt toilet ornaments, steel tweezers, nail scissors, pen and pocket knives, portmonnaies, travelling cases, eye preservers, horse-shoe spectacles, silver pencil cases, ink, steelpens, pocket-books, necklaces, watch guard, pocket novels, children's books, a variety of entertaining books, china images box toys, sand toys, cricket balls, cutlery, Arnold's ink powders, plate powder, flutinas, accordeons, percussion caps, sponge, lead pencils, &c., &c.

Also,
Mahogany show case
Counter, with folding doors
Fixtures
Large upright show case, glass front
Gas fittings, &c.

Terms, cash.

☞ The auctioneers would beg to call the especial attention of the trade, private parties, and others, to the above most positive unreserved sale of perfumery, &c., the whole having been selected with the greatest care and judgment.

N.B.—Buyers are requested to be punctual, the whole having to be cleared off on the day advertised.

Alexander's Accordeons
Ditto Fluttinas.
On WEDNESDAY, the 13th August.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from the importer, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 11 o'clock,

HN over FD over C in diamond
½ 135—1 case very splendid accordeons, 8, 10, and 12 keys; plain, raquette inlaid, and buhl octagon
136—1 case ditto ditto fluttinas, 8 to 14 keys, ditto ditto ditto.

Terms at sale.

Brown Paper.

To Grocers, Drapers, Paper Dealers, Ironmongers, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell, by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at half-past 10 o'clock,

M and C within diamond ½
10 bales brown paper, assorted.

Terms at sale.

Fancy Goods, Cabinet Ware, Dolls, Concertinas, Accordeons, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, the 13th August.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 11 o'clock,

JLO in diamond ½

Six cases new goods, just landed, comprising
Very handsome dressing cases, in rosewood, maple, mahogany, and sycamore
Gentlemen's ditto
Rosewood and mahogany writing desks
Card boxes, inlaid
Elegant saddles
Wax and composition dolls, dressed and undressed
Portemonnaies
Gentlemen's leather dressing cases
Fancy glassware, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

To close a partnership account.
Ale, Porter, Port Wine, Ginger Wine, Matches.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 218, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at half-past 10 o'clock,

3 casks, each 3½ dozen, ginger wine
5 cases, each 2 dozen, port
3 ditto, each 2 ditto cloves and lemon syrup
5 casks Guinness' stout
3 cases Bass' ale
2 cases matches.

Terms, cash.

Byass' Ale and Porter.
Ex Sultana, Tapper, master, from London
Damaged by sea water.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 12th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,

B in diamond—
7—4 dozen casks Byass' ale
7—4 ditto ditto porter.

Terms, cash,

Hair Brushes, Combs
Cologne, Cruets, Ink, &c.
To Dealers and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 12th, 1856, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Two cases hair brushes
One ditto combs
Ten ditto soap
Five ditto eau de cologne
Five casks cruets
Four casks ink.

Terms at sale.

☞ Highly Important Sale of of First-class Oil Paintings Engravings, and Water-colour Paintings, Prints, &c., &c., being the finest collection ever introduced to the Colony, including some very choice specimens of the Ancient and Modern Masters, among which will be found the following, viz.—

Sir J. Reynolds	De Heusch
Meusnier	Youghall
Van Stry	Webster
Rembrandt	Donald
Guido	Bourgeynon
Correggio	Sir J. Thornhill
Vanderheldt	Etty, R.A.
Ostade	J. Eadle
Campbell	Broughol
Storkinburgh	Stork
Vanderveldt	Vernet
Bergham	Ansdell
Cuyp	Koekkoek
Paul Potter	Williams
Valentino	D. O. Hill, &c.

THREE DAYS SALE.
To Connoisseurs, Lovers of the Fine Arts, Printsellers, Private Purchasers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from William Macdonald, Esq., Circular Quay, to submit for unreserved competition, one of the most extensive and valuable collections of the Fine Arts ever seen out of Europe.

The sale will be held at his Stores, and catalogues, with full particulars, can be had on application to the auctioneers.

As this opportunity for forming a collection of paintings, or of possessing works of High Art, is perhaps the only one that may occur for many years, the auctioneers cannot too prominently direct public attention to the sale.

The sale is fixed for WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 13th, 14th, and 15th August.

Extensive Sale.
Handsome Furniture
Foreign Merchandise.
☞ On THURSDAY, August 14th, 1856.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY next, August 14th, 1856, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

Superior shipment of furniture, and fancy goods, comprising

Handsome mahogany cheffoniers, with looking glasses
Telescope tables
Handsome rosewood drawing-room suite, crimson satin
Rosewood washstand, marble top, and looking glass complete
Mahogany washstand, ditto, ditto
Ditto secretoire
Rosewood buffet, with plated glass
Toilet glasses, various descriptions
Small wash-hand stands
Rosewood chest of drawers, looking glass, and secretary
Card tables
Small round tables
Horsehair couches
Bedroom commodes
Gentlemen's toilets
Engravings
Organs
Rosewood toilet glasses, inlaid. Also,
Table covers
Oil paintings
Ladies' work boxes
French table bells
Bronze statues and horses
Salad spoons
Counting house washing apparatus
Patent bed pans
Printed wire-blinds, views
French ditto ditto
Modern copying presses
Plated spoons, cutlery, regulators
Tea trays, cologne quarts, &c.

Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Sale.
Toys
Composition Dolls
Seed Beads
Clocks
Fancy Goods.
To Toymen, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, August 15th, 1856, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,

The following goods, assorted for this market—special care being taken in the assortment for shopkeepers and country stores.

Fourteen cases assorted toys, comprising box toys, arks, donkeys, horses, building toys, rocking horses, fiddles, trumpets, fancy toys, china sets, dressed dolls, box toys, harmoniums, mechanical figures, swords and guns, moving leg horses, &c.

Four cases composition dolls, moving eyes, 0, 9, 6, 4, 7, and 12

Two cases pearl bubled clocks, 0, 8, brass and metal, D 5 to 12

Two casts oil paintings, various

Two cases beads—plait necklaces, ruby twist, black plait, blue twist, blue and white, mock coral, graduated assorted, 4 and 6 row necklaces, fancy negligees, and a variety of other goods.

Terms at sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, Tuesday, at his Rooms, George-street, opposite the Police Office, at 11 o'clock,

A large quantity of unredeemed pledges, comprising of wearing apparel of all descriptions, gold and silver watches, jewellery, and other sundries, pawned with Mr. John Scarin, of Lower George-street.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
82 Boxes Price's No. 1 Belmont Candles, Damaged by sea water, ex John Bunyan, from London.
THIS DAY, Tuesday, August 11, 1856.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 11th August, at 11 o'clock,

B&Co.—82 boxes Price's No. 1 Belmont candles, damaged by sea water.

Java and Manila Coffee.
THIS DAY, Tuesday, 12th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,

5 tons Manila coffee
5 tons Java ditto.

Terms at sale.

Preliminary Announcement.
FARMS at BEXLEY, about Eight Miles from Sydney, on the Rocky Point-road, about three miles from Cook's River Dam, and intersected by the Illawarra-road.
For Sale by Auction on an early day.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,

Several very valuable allotments of land, situate as above, and suitable for farms, market gardens, &c.

Full particulars will shortly appear, and all information respecting the property obtainable at the office of W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Important notice to Tea Dealers, Grocers, &c., &c.
500 Chests and Half-chests fine Congou
293 Chests fine Hyson-skin
300 Half-chests ditto ditto
300 Quarter-chests ditto ditto.
THIS DAY, 12th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,

Ex various vessels, and to close sundry accounts—without the least reserve,

500 chests and half-chests very fine congou teas
293 chests fine hyson skin tea
300 half-chests ditto ditto ditto
300 quarter-chests ditto ditto ditto.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.
Auction Sale, THIS DAY, 12th August, at half-past 2 o'clock.
The entire cargo of the Kathay, from New York.
Lamb's Wharf, George street North.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Lamb, Spry, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Wharf, Fort-street, THIS DAY, the 12th August,

The entire cargo of the Kathay, from New York, consisting of

White pine 1-inch shelving boards, (wide) planed on both sides and both edges
White pine 1-inch carpenters' clear or select box, planed one side
Pitch pine flooring boards, tor gued and grooved
White pine 1¼-inch ditto ditto
Ditto 1-inch ditto ditto
Ditto boards rabitted
White merchantable pine partition boards
Flooring boards 6 x 1½
Oregon flooring pine boards

RED BALTIC DEALS.

Uncut 7 x 2½, 7 x 3, 9 x 3, 11 x 3, assorted lengths
One cut 9 x 3, 11 x 3, ditto
Two cuts ditto ditto ditto
Galvanised iron tiles, 24, 26, 28 guage
Ditto ridge capping
Plate, crown, and sheet glass, assorted sizes
Cement, doors, window sashes, &c.
Cedar boards, 1¼, 1½, and 2
Ditto scantling, 3 x 3 and 4 x 4.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Storekeepers, Provision Dealers, and others.
English and Dutch Cheese.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,

10 casks prime English cheese
25 cases ditto Dutch cheese.

Terms at sale.

On Account of whom it may concern.
The fine Barque JANE CATHERINE, of 350 Tons Register, as she now lies on the Patent Slip.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at half-past 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, 12th August,

The fine barque JANE CATHERINE, of 350 tons register, carries 600 tons, now lying on the Patent Slip. She was built at Bristol, of the best English oak, is copper fastened, and well found in every respect.

Further particulars procurable at the office of the Auctioneers.

Also, at the same time, about 2½ tons old yellow metal.

Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.
THIS DAY, 12th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 12th August, at 11 o'clock,

An invoice of oilmen's stores, from the well-known house of Batty and Co., consisting of

Vinegar, in wood and bottle
Pint pickles, 2 dozen cases
Quart ditto, 1 ditto
Jams and jellies, assorted
Sardines, ¼ and ½ lb.
Sauces, assorted, ½ and pints
French capers
Arrowroot
Bottled fruits
Salad oils, ½-pints, pints, and quarts
Scotch salmon, 1 and 2 lb.
Curry powder
Lobsters, 1 and 2 lb.
Oysters, 1 and 2 lb.
Anchovy and bloater paste
Cayenne pepper
Durham mustard, ½ and 1 lb.
Imperial hot pickles
Mushroom ketchup
Mixed candied peel
Yarmouth bloaters
Pearl barley
Coleman's blue and starch
Split peas
Filberts, in casks
Raisins, in boxes
Macaroni, in tins
Isinglass
Arsenic
Java and Manilla sugar
Price's No. 1 candles
Ditto No. 1 adamant
Prime Irish pork
English and Dutch cheese; also,
500 chests very fine congou tea
293 chests hyson skin
300 half ditto ditto
300 quarter ditto ditto.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Grocers and others.
200 Boxes Price's No. 1 Sperm Candles
100 Ditto No. 1 Adamantine Ditto.
THIS DAY, Tuesday, 12th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,

200 boxes, Price's No. 1 sperm candles
100 ditto ditto, No. 1 adamantine ditto.

Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c.
THURSDAY, August 14th.
To Storekeepers, Drapers, Hosiers, Slopsellers, Outfitters, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 14th August, at 10 o'clock precis ly, without reserve,

77 packages of well-assorted drapery, ribbons, superior clothing, &c., including—

Women's white and drab sateen stays	Regatta ditto ditto
Ditto ditto coutille ditto	Scotch twill ditto
Maids' ditto ditto	Long and square wool shawls
Black and coloured alpacas	Ditto ditto printed Cashmere ditto
Ditto ditto lustre and orleans	20 and 24 rich fancy lutes
Ditto ditto French merinos	Carpet bags, all sizes
Long cloths and shirtings	Merino vests
Croydon sheetings	Sewed muslins
Cotton ticks	Black lace falls
Black and white crenolines	Superfine black frock coats
Corded petticoats	Ditto ditto paletots
6-4 printed druggetts	Ditto d tto shooting ditto
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 super blankets	Fancy doe ditto ditto
Ditto ditto scarlet ditto	Mohair sacs and chesterfield ditto
Fancy doeskins and tweeds	Shepherds and stockman's ditto
Fushings and beavers	Black cloth trousers
Black superfine cloths	Blue pilot ditto
Men's grey lambswool hose	Woollen cord ditto
Ditto ditto worsted ditto	Drab moleskin ditto
Women's black ditto ditto	Sporting vests
D tto white cotton	Black satin and silk ditto
Blue Guernsey shirts	Waterproof coats and capes
Striped and scarlet ditto	Ditto reversibles
Ladies' and children's polkas	Ditto overalls and leggings
White shirts washed and boxed	Needles, &c., &c.
Ditto ditto Swiss fronts	

To Printsellers, Stationers, Private Purchasers, and others.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale of Prints, &c., from the house of Messrs. Ackerman and Co.
Ex Countess of Seafield, from London.
THIS DAY, 12th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 12th August, at a quarter to 1 o'clock,

An invoice of prints, &c., from the house of Messrs. Ackerman and Co., comprising

2 pairs prints, hunting scenes, framed O.G. 2½ inch, and maple and gold, 27 x 27½
2 sets coaching recollections, 5 plates framed 2 inch O.G., rosewood and gold, 33 x 25 gold under glass
2 sets stable scenes, 4 plates framed, 2 inch O.G., ditto ditto, gold under glass, 33 x 25
2 sets coaching incidents, 6 plates, 2 inch O.G., ditto ditto, under glass, 29½ x 19½
2 sets Herring's farm scenes, 4 plates, framed, 2 inch O.G., rosewood and gold, 34 x 25
2 pairs prints, sporting traps, 2 plates, framed, 2½ inch, O.G., maple and gold, 34 x 25½
2 pairs racing scenes, Ascot and York, framed, ditto ditto, 34½ x 25½
2 prints, Odin, framed, 2½ O.G., maple and gold, 30½ x 26
2 prints, Distinguished Member, framed, O.G., 5½ inch, 1 mahogany and gold, and 1 rosewood and gold, 34 x 26½
4 prints, Ancient Carthage, framed, 3 inch O.G., 2 rosewood and gold, 31½ x 25½
36 prints, large, Jullien's studies, coloured background, in ¾ gold bead frames and glass, 26 x 21
2 sets Herring's fox hunt, 4 plates, framed in gold bead and varnished, 34½ x 23
3 prints, steeplechase cracks, in gold bead and varnished, 34½ x 23
3 prints, Start for the Derby, framed ditto, 34½ x 23
2 prints, Sanctuary, framed, 3 inch O.G., maple and gold, 45 x 34
2 prints, Crossing the Bridge, 47 x 27
2 pairs ditto, Shepherd Mourned and Grave, framed, 2½ inch O.G., 2 maple and gold, 2 rosewood, 18½ x 18½
4 prints, A Scrubb, 2 inch O.G., maple and gold, 20½ x 16
3 prints, Red Riding Hood, framed, ditto ditto, 17½ x 13½
2 prints, Chief Justice Tindal, ditto ditto, 23½ x 19
2 prints, Sir J. Patterson, ditto ditto ditto 21½ x 20.

Terms at sale.

35 Crates Earthenware.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Sydney Sydney Auction Mart, 284, George-street, on THURSDAY, 14th August, at 11 o'clock,

35 crates earthenware, comprising—
Flown blue and printed cups and saucers
Breakfast sets, enamelled, flown blue, seaweed, and Chantilly
Dark blue willow dishes, 12 to 18 inch
Plates, new patterns, baronial views, and Asiatic pheasant
Bakers' and pudding bowls, &c., &c.

The attention of the trade is particularly directed to the above well assorted invoice.

Samples on view on Tuesday, 12th instant.

Terms at sale.

CHOICE HOMESTEAD.

The EAGLE-VALE FARM, about one mile from CAMPBELLTOWN, consisting of 51 Acres of excellent cultivation Land, fenced, a portion cleared and under crop; and a comfortable Cottage and other improvements erected thereon, with the whole working stock.

Title, unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 13th August,

That choice farm and homestead known as EAGLE-VALE, about one mile from the TOWN OF CAMPBELLTOWN, consisting of 51 acres and 24 perches of GOOD AGRICULTURAL LAND, subdivided into a wheat paddock of 13 acres, under crop; a barley paddock of about three acres, under crop; and two bush paddocks containing about 35 acres, all securely fenced.

There are erected on the farm a comfortable COTTAGE, containing three rooms, lined and papered, stock yard and calf-pen, stack-yard, piggery, &c.

The farming stock and implements (all nearly new) will be given in; they comprise 4 working bullocks with gear complete, 5 cows with calves, 1 bull, 1 horse, 1 pig, a number of fowls and geese, 1 cart, 1 gig, 2 sets of harness, 2 ploughs, 1 harrow, &c., &c.

☞ This is a rare opportunity for any one desirous of settling in this well known fertile and prosperous district; the land is good, and there is a constant supply of water.

The position is close to the main road, and it may be remarked that the Railway Station on the proposed extension line will be within half a mile of the property, which greatly enhances its value.

Mr. Robertson, the present proprietor, is only induced to part with it in consequence of ill-health, which compels him to return home; he has expended a large amount of money on the improvements, and has made it a complete and REALLY GOOD FARM.

Terms at sale.

To Market Gardeners,
Rich Botany Swamp Land.
About Six Miles from Sydney.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 13th August, at 11 o'clock.

SIX CHOICE FARMS AT BOTANY, containing from 8 to 10 ACRES EACH.

☞ These farms form a portion of the WELL-KNOWN VETERAN GRANTS at Botany. They are so arranged that each includes a large portion of rich swamp land, already drained, with elevated land for building purposes. They are close to the FAMOUS MARKET GARDENS of Mr. Saxby and others, and are well worthy the notice of industrious men, who may be desirous of embarking in this VERY LUCRATIVE OCCUPATION.

. There is a 4-ROOM COTTAGE, stable, and outhouse, with fencing, and a small orchard on No. 3 Farm. A portion of each of the others has been cultivated for orchard and garden purposes—and there is more or less fencing on all of them.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

UPPER HUNTER, CASSILIS DISTRICT.
Lot 1— 987 Acres
Lot 2— 719 Acres
Lot 3— 309 Acres
Lot 4—1130 Acres.

. The whole of the above lots adjoin. They are situated on the BERRENDERRY CREEK, within a few miles of THE TOWN OF AILSA.

Title unquestionable.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 13th August,

The following freehold lands, situate on BERRENDERRY CREEK, CASSILIS DISTRICT, UPPER HUNTER:—

Lot 1.—987 ACRES, bounded on the east by the Berrenderry Creek, and on the south by a measured portion of 719 acres; being the land sold as lot 66 in pursuance of the advertisment of the 9th January, 1839.

Lot 2.—719 ACRES, adjoining Lot 1, which bounds on the north; on the east it is bounded by the Berrenderry Creek; being the land sold as lot 67 in pursuance of the advertisement of the 9th January, 1839.

Lot 3.—309 ACRES, bounded on the north by Lot 2, and on the east by the Berrenderry Creek; being the land originally purchased by Captain Charles Button.

Lot 4.—1130 ACRES, bounded on the north by Lot 3, and on the east by the Berrenderry Creek; and being the land originally selected as a remission by Charles Button, as a Captain in the 46th Regiment.

☞ The above form one fine block of grazing country, situate in a favourite district, and within a couple of miles of the villages of Ailsa and the Bells Lagoon.

They will be sold in separate lots, or together, to suit purchasers.

PLAN on VIEW at the Rooms.

SOLD PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
MAGNIFICENT CITY INVESTMENTS
Also,
VALUABLE COUNTRY FREEHOLDS.

FIRST.—That new plans nitrs of COMMERCIAL SITES, Opposite Moore's Corner, GEORGE-STREET.

SECOND.—The Premises in KING-STREET, occupied by Mr. Whitfield, Gunmaker.

THIRD.—A Large BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, in LIVERPOOL-STREET, close to George-street.

FOURTH.—Beautiful BUILDING SITES in CROWN and ALBION STREETS, SURRY HILLS.

FIFTH.—3 BLOCKS of LAND on the BOLONG and ISABELLA RIVERS, in the County of Georgiana.

TITLE.—Full particulars may be ascertained by application to Messrs. Spain and Young, Solicitors, corner of George and Wynyard streets, Sydney.

MORT and CO., with the approbation of the Master in Equity, will sell by public auction, at the R

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On MONDAY, AUGUST 25th, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Goulburn.

ARGYLE (Country Lots).—Lot 1, 640 acres, near Bannaly; lot 2, 67 acres 2 roods, near the first Breadalbane Plain; lot 3, 63 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 4, 80 acres, ditto; lots 5 to 7, 33 acres 2 roods each, ditto; lot 8, 320 acres, ditto; lot 9, 32 acres, near Currowang, Lake George; lot 10, 32 acres ditto; lot 11, 96 acres ditto; lot 12, 60 acres, ditto; lot 13, 240 acres, ditto; lot 14, 30 acres, near Spring Valley, Lake George; lots 15 and 16, 33 acres 1 rood, ditto; lot 17, 31 acres ditto; lot 18, 40 acres 3 roods, ditto; lot 19, 54 acres 3 roods, ditto; lot 20, 121 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 21, 80 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 22, 80 acres 3 roods, at Currowang, Lake George; lot 23, 74 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 24, 55 acres, ditto; lot 25, 43 acres, ditto; lot 26, 40 acres 2 roods; lot 27, 48 acres, ditto; lot 28, 51 acres, ditto; lot 29, 42 acres 2 roods; lot 30, 55 acres, ditto; lot 31, 37 acres, ditto; lot 33, 41 acres, near the Sawpit Gully, Lake George; lot 33, 30 acres, ditto; lot 34, 64 acres, near Currowang, Lake George; lot 35, 42 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 36, 208 acres, near Collegdar; lot 37, 100 acres, ditto; lot 38, 75 acres, at Bangalore; lot 39, 30 acres, at Spring Valley, near Lake George. Upset price, £1 per acre.

GEORGIANA (Country Lots).—Lot 40, 40 acres 2 roods, at the Cattle Wolly branch of the Kiamma Creek, Crookwell River. Upset price, £1 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Orange.

ORANGE (Town Lots).—Lots 1 to 7, 1 acre each, county of Wellington, allotments Nos. 6 to 12 of section 24; lots 8 to 17, 1 acre each, ditto, 1 to 10 of section 23; lots 18 to 27, 1 acre each, ditto, 1 to 10 of section 22; lots 28 to 42, 1 acre each, ditto, 1 to 15 of section 20. Upset price, £8 per acre.

DURAND (Suburban Lots).—Lot 1, 4 acres 0 roods 27 perches, parish of Vane, village of Camberwell, allotment No. 14; lot 2, 4 acres 0 roods 19 perches, ditto, No. 13; lot 3, 4 acres 0 roods 12 perches, ditto, No. 12; lot 4, 4 acres 0 roods 5 perches, ditto, No. 10; lot 5, 3 acres 0 roods 38 perches, ditto, No. 20. Upset price, £2 10s. and £3 per acre.

HUNTER (Special Country Lot).—Lot 6, 22 acres 2 roods, parish of Leamington. Upset price, £2 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Special Country Lots).—Lot 7, 20 acres 0 roods 32 perches, parish of Wadsworth; lot 8, 20 acres 0 roods 24 perches, ditto; lot 9, 21 acres 0 roods 16 perches, ditto; lot 10, 20 acres 0 roods 8 perches, ditto; lot 11, 20 acres, ditto. Upset price, £2 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Country Lots).—Lots 12 and 13, 30 acres each, parish of Wadsworth. Upset price, £1 per acre.

HUNTER (Country Lots).—Lot 14, 93 acres, parish of Leamington; lot 15, 97 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 16, 213 acres, ditto; lot 17, 102 acres, ditto; lot 18, 74 acres, parish unnamed, on Parson's Creek; lot 19, 37 acres, ditto. Upset price, £1 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Country Lots).—Lot 20, 6 acres, parish unnamed, on Parson's Creek; lot 21, 32 acres, ditto. Upset price, £1 per acre.

HUNTER (Country Lots).—Lot 21, 31 acres, parish unnamed, on Parson's Creek; lot 22, 30 acres, ditto. Upset price £1 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Country Lots).—Lot 23, 49 acres, parish unnamed, on Parson's Creek. Upset price, £1 per acre.

DARLING (Country Lots).—Lot 24, 110 acres, parish of Darlington, near Eby's Creek; lot 25, 36 acres, ditto; lot 26, 30 acres 3 roods, parish of Savoy; lot 27, 60 acres, ditto. Upset price, £1 per acre.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Suburban Lots).—Lots 28 and 29, 5 acres each, parish of Wallford, allotments Nos. 3 and 4 of section 2. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. Lots 30 to 41, 2 roods each, village of Wadsworth, allotments Nos. 1 to 6 and 21 to 26 of section 4. Upset price £4 per acre.

On THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th, at eleven o'clock.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Beaudesert.

MACQUARIE (Country Lots).—Lots 1 and 2, 34 acres each, on Mitchell Island, Manning River; lot 3, 44 acres, on Scott's Creek, Mitchell's Island; lot 4, 44 acres, on Mitchell's Island; lots 5 and 6, 38 acres, 3 roods each, ditto; lots 7 to 10, 44 acres each, ditto; lot 11, 45 acres, ditto; lot 12, 57 acres, on Scott's Creek, Mitchell Island; lot 13, 67 acres, ditto; lot 14, 72 acres, ditto; lot 15, 63 acres, ditto; lot 16, 61 acres ditto; lot 17, 50 acres ditto; lot 18, 40 acres, ditto; lot 19, 69 acres, ditto; lot 20, 77 acres 3 roods, ditto; lot 21, 42 acres, ditto; lot 22, 77 acres, ditto; lot 23, 57 acres, ditto; lot 24, 40 acres, ditto; lot 25, 52 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 26, 53 acres, on the River Hastings; lot 27, 40 acres, ditto. Upset price, £1 per acre.

GLOUCESTER (Country Lots).—Lot 28, 52 acres, on Kooraighat Creek; lot 29, 31 acres, ditto; lots 30 and 31, 47 acres, ditto; lot 32, 45 acres, ditto; lot 33, 40 acres, ditto; lot 34, 48 acres, ditto; lot 35, 38 acres, ditto; lot 36, 38 acres, ditto; lot 37, 38 acres, ditto; lot 38, 27 acres, ditto; lot 39, 27 acres, ditto; lot 40, 43 acres, on the Harrill and Kundi Bakh Creeks; lot 41, 40 acres, on Harrill Creek; lot 42, 41 acres, ditto; lot 43, 50 acres, ditto; lot 44, 40 acres, ditto; lot 47, 41 acres, ditto; lot 48, 53 acres ditto; lot 49, 38 acres, ditto. Upset price £1 per acre.

On FRIDAY, AUGUST 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Braidwood.

ST. VINCENT (Country Lots).—Lot 1, 15 acres 2 roods, on Fagan's Creek; lot 2, 21 acres 1 rood, on the River Mongarlowe. Upset price, £2 per acre.

ST. VINCENT (Country Lots).—Lot 3, 36 acres, on the River Mongarlowe; lot 4, 31 acres, ditto; lot 5, 34 acres 1 rood, ditto; lot 6, 42 acres 3 roods, ditto; lot 7, 60 acres 0 roods 0 perches, ditto; lot 8, 42 acres, ditto; lots 9 and 10, 30 acres, ditto; lots 10 and 11, 32 acres each, parish of Cochill; lot 12, 31 acres, ditto; lot 13, 40 acres, ditto; lots 14 and 15, 30 acres each, ditto; lot 16, 30 acres 1 rood, ditto; lot 17, 30 acres 2 roods, ditto; lots 18 and 19, 30 acres 3 roods, ditto; lot 20, 30 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 21, 30 acres 1 rood, ditto; lots 22 and 23, 30 acres each, ditto; lot 24, 36 acres 1 rood, ditto; lot 25, 35 acres 3 roods, ditto; lots 26 and 27, 30 acres each, ditto; lot 28, 34 acres ditto. Upset price, £1 per acre.

MURRAH (Country Lots).—Lot 29, 37 acres, on Oronmear or Jerrabattgulla Creek. Upset price, £1 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Penrith.

DURHAM (Country Lots).—Lot 1, 316 acres, parish of Dungon, near Dungon; lot 2, 74 acres, ditto; lots 3 to 5, 78 acres each, ditto; lot 6, 258 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 7, 57 acres, ditto; lot 8, 52 acres, ditto; lot 9, 37 acres ditto; lot 10, 32 acres, ditto; lot 11, 35 acres, ditto; lot 12, 30 acres, ditto. Upset price £1 per acre.

GLOUCESTER (Country Lots).—Lot 13, 105 acres, at Bungbery, Myall Lake; lot 14, 53 acres, at Burradue, Myall Lake; lots 15 to 21, 51 acres each, at the head of the Booloombayt, Myall Lake; lot 22, 80 acres, ditto; lot 24, 99 acres, ditto; lot 24, 80 acres, ditto; lot 25, 40 acres, ditto; lot 26, 68 acres, ditto; lot 27, 60 acres, ditto; lot 28, 58 acres, ditto; lot 29, 60 acres, at Bullahdelah, Myall River; lot 30, 46 acres, ditto; lot 31 57 acres, ditto; lot 32, 40 acres ditto; lot 33, 59 acres, ditto; lot 34, 54 acres, ditto; lot 35, 52 acres, ditto; lot 36, 95 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 37, 54 acres, ditto; lot 38, 71 acres, ditto; lot 39, 81 acres, ditto; lot 40, 83 acres, ditto; lot 41, 45 acres, ditto. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Ipswich.

CHURCOMBE.—(County Lots). Lot 1, 34 acres 2 roods, parish of Jerbropilly, portion No. 70; lot 2, 32 acres, ditto, No. 71; lot 3, 20 acres 3 roods, ditto, No. 72; lot 4, 33 acres, ditto, No. 73; lot 5, 35 acres, ditto, No. 74; lot 6, 31 acres, ditto, No. 75; lot 7, 42 acres 3 roods, ditto, No. 76; lot 8, 34 acres, ditto, No. 77; lot 9, 46 acres 2 roods, ditto, No. 78; lot 10, 31 acres, ditto, No. 79; lot 11, 34 acres 3 roods, ditto, No. 80; lot 12, 30 acres, ditto, No. 81; lot 13, 35 acres, ditto, No. 82; lot 14, 34 acres, ditto, No. 83; lot 15, 35 acres 2 roods, ditto, No. 84; lot 16, 32 acres 3 roods, ditto, No. 85; lot 17, 27 acres 3 roods ditto No. 86; lot 18, 34 acres 3 roods, ditto, No. 87; lot 19, 43 acres 3 roods, ditto, No. 88; lot 20, 40 acres, ditto, No. 89; lot 21, 29 acres 2 roods, ditto, No. 90; lot 22, 42 acres, ditto, No. 91; lot 23, 44 acres, ditto, No. 92; lot 24, 50 acres 2 roods, ditto, No. 93; lot 25, 53 acres, ditto, No. 94; lot 26, 49 acres, ditto, No. 95; lot 27, 41 acres, ditto, No. 96; lot 28, 53 acres, ditto, No. 97; lot 29, 53 acres 1 rood, ditto, No. 98; lot 30, 42 acres, ditto, No. 99; lot 31, 40 acres, ditto, No. 100; lot 32, 39 acres, ditto, No. 101; lot 33, 99 acres 1 rood, ditto, No. 102; lot 34, 63 acres 1 rood, ditto, No. 103; lot 35, 64 acres, ditto No. 104; lot 36, 72 acres 1 rood, ditto, No. 105; lot 37, 80 acres 3 roods, ditto, No. 106. Upset price, £1 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Kiama.

CAMDEN (County Lots).—Lot 1, 153 acres 2 roods, near Broughton Vale; lot 2, 74 acres, ditto; lot 3, 73 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 4, 50 acres 1 rood, ditto; lot 5, 72 acres ditto; lot 6, 34 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 7, 162 acres ditto; lot 8, 140 acres 2 roods 30 perches, ditto; lot 9, 66 acres, near the Broughton Creek village reserve; lot 10, 63 acres 2 roods 26 perches, ditto; lot 11, 66 acres 3 roods 24 perches, ditto; lot 12, 57 acres 2 roods 30 perches, ditto; lot 13, 32 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 14, 32 acres 1 rood 30 perches, ditto; lot 15, 64 acres 3 roods 8 perches, ditto; lot 16, 59 acres, ditto; lot 17, 50 acres 2 roods 20 perches, ditto; lot 18, 50 acres, ditto; lot 19, 84 acres 3 roods, near Terragong Swamp; lot 20, 35 acres 1 rood on Wood's Road to Bong Bong. Upset price, £1 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Mudgee.

WELLINGTON (Special Country Lots).—Lot 1, 4 acres 3 roods 9 perches, at Gratti; lot 2, 3 acres 1 rood 8 perches, ditto; lot 3, 3 acres 1 rood 27 perches, ditto; lot 4, 5 acres 0 roods 9 perches, ditto. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

WELLINGTON (Country Lots).—Lot 5, 33 acres 2 roods, at Gratti; lots 6 and 7, 88 acres each, near Gratti; lot 8, 36 acres, ditto; lot 9, 40 acres, on Macdonald's Creek; lot 10, 37 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 11, 36 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 12, 31 acres 1 rood, ditto; lot 13, 33 acres, ditto; lot 14, 37 acres 1 rood, ditto; lot 15, 32 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 16, 31 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 17, 30 acres, ditto; lot 18, 40 acres, ditto; lot 19, 640 acres ditto; lot 20, 32 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 21, 34 acres, ditto; lot 22, 41 acres, at Sawpit Gully, Macdonald's Creek; lot 23, 32 acres 1 rood ditto; lot 24, 32 acres 2 roods 20 perches, ditto; lot 25, 30 acres, parish of Mudgee, at Cover's Ruby, head of Macdonald's Creek; lot 26, 32 acres, 2 roods, at Wiri Creek, on the Cudgegong River; lot 27, 32 acres 2 roods, ditto; lot 28, 31 acres 1 rood, ditto; lot 29, 40 acres 3 roods, at Piambong Creek, Cudgegong River; lot 30, 35 acres 1 rood, ditto; lot 31, 632 acres, at Moorowolga, Cudgegong River; lot 32, 39 acres, near Gantawang, on the Cudgegong River; lot 33, 39 acres, at the head of Merinda Creek. Upset price £1 per acre.

PITTAR (Country Lots).—Lot 34, 40 acres, at Bean Desert, Cudgegong River; lot 35, 68 acres 2 roods, at Cooyal River; lot 36, 43 acres 1 rood, ditto. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Tass.

BOWRING (Town Lots).—Lots 1 to 10, 2 roods each, county of Harden, parish of Bowring, allotments Nos. 1 to 10 of section 3; lots 11 to 20, 2 roods each, ditto, Nos. 1 to 10 of section 8; lots 21 to 30, 2 roods each, ditto, Nos. 1 to 10 of section 14. Upset price £4 per acre.

ROCKY RIVER DIGGINGS.—Private letters received from the Rocky River Diggings, written by experienced diggers, have proved beyond all doubt the existence of an immense quantity of gold in that locality. But the uncertainty of procuring it without outlay of strength, and sufficient means to procure all the requisites for gold securing is also evident. With a view to remove all obstacles, and reduce an ocean to a moral certainty, a party is now forming on such a principle as cannot fail. It will combine sufficient strength to turn a stream, or carry on any gigantic work without the aid of hired labour which, is at all times both uncertain and expensive in a goldfield. This party will be under the management of an experienced digger, one who has conducted a similar party on a former occasion in the most satisfactory manner, and at the request of several of the former party the present one is instituted. The manager will also at their request provide everything for the party for three months as before, it being generally more satisfactory to all to have their expenses refunded to a certainty. A code of regulations will be framed out of the old ones, which were found to work exceedingly well. The following articles, &c., will be provided for the use of the party—namely:—a four-horse team, a large waterproof tent, lined cots and bedding, a good supply of the best provisions; a cook, cooking apparatus, and cooking utensils, small blacksmith's forge, carpenter's tools, blasting and quarrying tools, picks, shovels, crowbars, axes, and saws, all of the best description; also a long tom, sluice, windlasses, cradles, buckets, ropes, blocks, tackles, &c. The sum required from each member will be £35, which amount being small for all the advantages it combines, none need apply but those whose health is adequate to the occupation. Labour will be rendered much more easy and agreeable by scientific working, and health and comfort will be made a particular part of study. A qualified surgeon, with a select assortment of medicines, will accompany the party, under an engagement to attend them for three months, which attendance will be included in the above amount; each applicant will have to pass the examination of the doctor prior to being admitted. The expedition will proceed to Maitland by the steamer, and from thence with the team. In camping each night the tent will be put up, and everything made comfortable and secure from damp and cold. All particulars can be obtained by applying to WATSON and COMBES, wine and spirit merchants, Royal Hotel Cellars.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—GENTLEMEN,—The resignation of Mr. Weekes has afforded me another opportunity of seeking your suffrages as a candidate to represent you in the present Parliament, and I trust I will be honoured by as numerous and influential supports as I experienced in the late election, and I am happy to be enabled to say that I have been honoured by the assurances of support from many who were influenced to vote against me on the former occasion from the peculiar interest brought to bear against me and of many misrepresentations that I have since satisfactorily refuted.

I had, in common with a large number of my fellow colonists, felt the loss of the very valuable services of Mr. Deas Thomson in the Legislative Assembly at this particular juncture. I therefore conferred with some of my brother electors upon the propriety of offering that gentlemen our support and interest, if he would allow himself to be put in nomination to represent us in the present Parliament, when it was agreed that we should form ourselves into a deputation, and personally see that gentleman on the subject, having previously proposed and agreed to withdraw in his favour, and we accordingly waited on him; but I regret to say, he declined to accede to our proposal, and as far as we could collect from his observations his principal reason for declining was the present state of his health, which he said he felt only partially restored, observing that if the hon. ur was contented on him of being elected, that he could not help throwing all his energies into the discharge of his senatorial duties, and should be prepared to take his share of the labour in the House, but for the present he thought he would not be justified in undertaking such arduous duties, and very warmly expressed his acknowledgments of the honour proposed to be conferred upon him.

I need hardly say I was actuated in taking this step by a strong desire to secure as our representative a gentleman who one and all would approve of, and one that I felt satisfied would be a much more able and efficient member than myself; and unfeignedly I say I had no other motive at heart than that of promoting the interest, welfare, and prosperity of the country of my adoption, as I am of opinion the aid that the present Ministers would receive from so experienced and able a member as Mr. Deas Thomson would strengthen their hands, and be appreciated by them.

It is not my intention to go through and reiterate my political views and opinions in this Address, as both have been so fully before the public at and previous to the late election. I am unaltered in either; and if honoured by your selection of me as your representative, I shall endeavour to secure to the country salutary and practical laws, such as will secure to the poor as well as the rich equal protection, rights, and privileges.

Upon the subject of taxation I can foresee great difficulties will arise, and I am prepared to support such measures by direct and indirect taxation as will equalise the burthen in the community at large, and moderately reach every description of property, without pressing unfairly upon any portion of the community; and in this lies the principal difficulty, yet I feel satisfied that such can be accomplished by an impartial Legislature. No doubt honorable members will be found trying to throw the burthen off the shoulders of a particular class of our colonists and others equally desirous of reaching that very class, as their peculiar interests or that of their friends may be involved, but I assure you I am not to be influenced by any. I am resolved to vote conscientiously, and according to my best judgment on all matters; that I shall be found always in my place to support such measures as appear to me best suited to the wants and peculiarities of this country. I am not one of any party in or out of the House. I will deal with measures, and not with parties. There are a great number of our colonial enactments that require revision and correction, and the introduction of new laws to meet our present prosperous state too numerous to here detail.

I regret to say that I have found in some quarters a strong prejudice prevailing against gentlemen of my creed and country, which I trust will ere long altogether cease to exist; for myself, I will only say that in the various public departments I have had the honour of filling during the last 22 years, I never made any distinction in conferring office or employment of this kind, and, if I possess one perfection beyond another, it is that of unbounded liberality.

The subject of education, too, has occupied my thoughts and best attention, and I am prepared to support an equitable distribution of the funds set apart for this purpose amongst all denominations, in proportion to their numerical wants.

I regret to say, that the time is so short between this and the 21st instant, the day of election, I will not be able to proceed to the country districts and hold meetings there. I shall confine myself to the neighbourhood of Sydney—the newspaper reports of my speeches, will afford my country friends full information as to the political course I propose to myself, and add to this—the present season requires the farmer's daily attention to his agricultural pursuits.

Believe me, that although I should esteem your selection of me as your representative a high honor, yet, it would entail a very considerable expenditure of time and labor to discharge the duties faithfully and officially under the New Constitution, the working of which, has, I may say, yet to be considered. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN RYAN BRENAN.

Garryowen House, August 8th, 1856.

THE EYESIGHT.—Mr. DE LISSA, Optician by appointment to the Sydney Ophthalmic Institution for the cure of Diseases of the Eye. Newly invented spectacles enable persons in advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish the most minute object. The glasses are slightly tinted and have this advantage over spectacles in common use; the vision is strengthened and preserved, and the eye kept at its requisite temperature.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR.—An extraordinarily powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been produced. It rests within the ear without projecting, and, being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation—to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.

☞ OBSERVE the Address—Mr. DE LISSA, optician and aurist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 6.

SIGHT RELIEVED.—Patent Pantæ, Parascopic, and Pure Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, in gold, silver, straw-coloured, invisible, and elastic steel frames; Eye-glasses, Telescopes of great power, Race-glasses, Pocket Microscopes to inspect quartz and minerals, a valuable acquisition for the gold fields. At MOSS'S, 38, Hunter-street.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SYDNEY BRANCH,

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Office, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

Sydney, 7th July, 1856.

PREMIUMS REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.—IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of London. Capital £1,500,000.—Dwelling and Counting Houses constructed in accordance with the Building Act, of brick and stone, with slated, metal, or shingled roofs, for every hundred pounds assured, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.; buildings for storing merchandise and for trades, as above, for every hundred pounds assured, from 3s. 9d. to 8s.; weatherboard and buildings not included in the preceding, and hazardous risks, by special agreement. Ships in harbour or dock, in the Port of Sydney, with warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d.; with liberty to repair, 10s.; ships building, 15s. per cent. per annum. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims adjusted and paid in Sydney. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., agents.

OLD AGE PENSIONS, OTHERWISE CALLED DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

These OLD AGE PENSIONS are secured by the Government, being specially protected by an Act of Council, to the extent of £2 per week, on the pensions of married women are also specially secured as if they were unmarried. No creditors, or the process of any court can touch a pension granted by this society in terms of the Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 11.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, to the Australian Mutual Provident Society.

Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons buildings, 152, George-street.

Conducted, according to the usage at Lloyd's,

By Mr. Samuel H. Smyth.

Marine Surveyor, Captain Malcolm.

Agent and Marine Surveyor for the Port of Newcastle, Mr. W. T. Boyce.

For Auckland, New Zealand, Captain Alexander Grange.

Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.

A table of the rate of premium to be obtained on application at the Office.

S. H. SMYTH, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, namely:—

On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent per ditto.

Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.

An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement.

THACKER and CO., agents.

George-street, 22nd December.

ASHFIELD.—Subscribers to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD will receive their papers from Mr. PETER RAWLINGS, Ashfield.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital Two Millions.

Reduction of Twenty-five per cent. on Premiums.

Present Rates of Premiums.

CLASS 1. Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2. Brick or stone building, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.

Household furniture, and non-hazardous goods the same rates as the buildings in which they are deposited.

Hazardous goods and trades, 2s. to 6s. per cent. extra.

Special risks according to arrangement.

Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.

SMITH, CROFT and CO., agents.

Sydney, 31st December, 1855.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Strayed away from Mr. R. WOODHAM'S, Camperdown, a large brown and white Goat. Any body returning the said goat shall receive the above reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Strayed from Camperdown, on Saturday morning, a black and white Goat. Any person leaving the same at the Glebe Toll-bar, will receive the above reward; supposed to have passed through the gate with two horses teams.

£1 REWARD.—Whereas GEORGE ALLAN, my hired Servant, having absconded from my farm on the 5th August, I hereby offer the above Reward for his apprehension. Description: About 30 years of age, five feet eight inches high, hair and whiskers sandy, walks upright, and speaks broad Scotch. I. K. CLEEVE.

£2 REWARD.—Whereas JOHN BOOTH, bush carpenter, absconded from his hired service on 26th June last, I hereby offer the above reward for his apprehension. Description:—Height, about 5 feet 6 inches; stout built, large eyes; speaks loud and quick; native of England. Any person harbouring him will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. A warrant has been issued by the Cooma Bench for his apprehension. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, Woolway, Maneroo.

2nd August, 1856.

£20 REWARD.—Stolen, from the Ten Mile Creek, Billibong, on the 15th or 16th of July, a Bay Draft Horse, having a white star on forehead, a stripe from star down to the left nostril, and white ring round his neck, supposed to be made by a tether rope, branded on the near shoulder IP, aged, about 16 hands high. I hereby offer the above sum on recovery of the said horse and conviction of the offender or offenders. JOHN C. PABST, Billibong, near Albury.

P.S.—Stands 16 hands high, and aged.

LOST, from Macquarie-street, on Sunday Morning, a white woolly-haired French Poodle Dog, with pink ribbon velvet round his neck. A reward of £1 will be given for his recovery; and any person detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. Apply at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

NOTICE to Person or Persons, any body detaining the Dog that was lost on the 26th July, and advertised on the 1st of August, described as before, a brown bull and terrier, breast, fore feet, and tip of tail white; any person found with that dog in their possession, will be punished according to law. E. H. WILLIAMS, 118, George-street.

STRAYED upon the premises of Mr. Harvie, Kingston, on MONDAY last, a small black sow Pig. The owner can have her by paying all expenses. Apply to Mr. NOBBS, Railway Hotel, Newtown.

CAME ASTRAY, a Chesnut Horse, on the 6th ult., to Mr. Randle's stables, Clarence-street, four white legs, white face, B near shoulder, about 14 hands high. The owner can have it on paying expenses. Apply to R. DOUGLAS, Omnibus Office, Railway Station, Sydney.

WHEREAS, FRUIT TREES, and also large posts and basement timbers of a house, have been stolen off my property, at the junction of the road to Nichol's with the Lane Cove Road. Now, if these are not returned by the end of the week, I shall take proceedings against the parties implicated; and I do hereby give further notice, that all parties trespassing on the said property will be prosecuted according to law. JOHN BOYLE. 11th August, 1856.

RANDWICK POUND, BOTANY-ROAD.—Applications for the Situation of Pound Keeper for the above Pound, vacant by the resignation of William Horsewell, will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at noon, at which time the applicants are requested to be in attendance.

By order of the Bench,
ROBERT ORMISTON, Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Central Police Office, 7th August, 1856.

SYDNEY POUND.—Applications for the office of Poundkeeper, vacant by the death of Mr. John White, will be received at this office up to noon on THURSDAY next, when the applicants are requested to be in attendance. By order of the Bench, ROBERT ORMISTON. Central Police Office, Sydney, 11th August, 1856.

CAUTION.—After this date, I do not hold myself responsible for any debts that may be contracted by any person in my name. THOMAS KEENE, No. 8, Barker-street. Sydney, August 9, 1856.

NOTICE to CAPTAIN STEELE.—Sir,—If the mare left by you at the Junction Inn, Raymond Terrace, nearly three years ago, with her increase, be not removed, or the expenses upon them defrayed, they will be sold in one month from this date for that purpose by public auction. THOMAS HOLDSTOCK, Junction Inn, Raymond Terrace.—August 7th, 1856.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6th August, 1856.—Notice is hereby given that, tenders endorsed "Tenders for Barrack" will be received at this office until noon, of MONDAY, the 25th instant, for the erection of barracks at Dawes' Point, according to plans and specification to be seen at the Engineer's Office for Harbour Defences, Commissariat-buildings, Lower George-street, any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. The parties tendering or their agent are required to be in attendance to give any information that may be required at the time appointed for opening the tenders.

(Signed) STUART A. DONALDSON.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Persons willing to contract for shingling and repairing Burwood House, near Sydney, can see the specification on application to Mr. T. BIRD, Architect, 8, Hunter-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 14th instant.

TO MASONS.—Tenders are invited for the performance of Stone Work in the foundations for a Villa at Darling Point. Plans and particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. A. LENEHAN, Castlereagh-street, before THURSDAY, the 14th instant, after which day no tenders will be received. August 8th, 1856.

WAVERLEY.—To Roadmakers.—Tenders required for making about three-quarters of a mile of road; commencing at Waverley House, on the reserved road at the east side, joining the South Head Road, with a reserved road, at the rear of said house.—to Mr. Dickson's property; and bounding that property on the west and south sides. Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. DICKSON, Waverley; or Mr. E. BENNETT, 17, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LEND, sums of from £100 to £1300 upon Sydney Freehold Property. Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 19, Elizabeth-street North.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Plans of distribution in the following estates having been confirmed by the Court, the dividends will be payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant:—

THOMAS PHILIP COLLEGATE, a second and final of 11½d. in the pound

TAYLOR and ARBOUIN, a supplementary plan of 12s. 5½d. in the pound.

F. W. PERRY, official assignee, 64, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.—11th August, 1856.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To the Widow and next of kin of James Young, late of Woogaroo, in the county of Stanley, in the colony of New South Wales, grazier, deceased.

Greeting:

WHEREAS it is represented to us, in our Supreme Court, of the colony of New South Wales, that the said James Young departed this life on or about the thirtieth day of July last, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits in the said colony. We hereby cite you to appear, personally or by your proctor, before our said Court, at the Court House, in King-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the twenty-eighth day of August instant, then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or to show cause, if you know any, why the same should not be committed to Frederick Augustus Forbes, of Ipswich, in the said colony, a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness, the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, our Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, the 11th day of August, 1856.

For the Prothonotary, D. B. HUTCHINSON (L.S.)
First Clerk of the Supreme Court.

DUNSMURE and STAFFORD, 42, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, Agents for A. Macalister, Ipswich, Proctor for the said F. A. Forbes.

NOTICE.—WRIGHT, BROTHERS, beg to return their most sincere thanks to their numerous customers for their past kind patronage, and beg to say they have THIS DAY disposed of the business to Messrs. J. MALONY and CO., who intend to carry on the trade as usual. 7, William-street. 11th August.

With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to inform the numerous friends and customers of Wright, Brothers, that they have THIS DAY entered into the business previously conducted by that firm, on the premises known as No. 7, William-street, where, with strict attention to punctuality, and despatch of business, they hope to merit a continuance of the patronage conferred on their predecessors. JOHN MALONY and CO.

Fresh butter three times a week, from the best Wollongong dairies, at 7, William-street.

STEAM ENGINE, of simple and portable construction of 5-horse power, for SALE by HOW, WALKER and CO.

TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Send all particulars connected therewith to WICKHAM, accountant, 4, Jamison-street.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte-makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed. 19, Bridge-street.

MR. A. BENSUSAN, Surgeon-Dentist (late of the Metropolitan Free Hospital, London), 7, Jamison-st.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), 181, George-street, near the EMPIRE Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WILLIAM CAPORN, wine and spirit merchant, has removed from Jamison-lane to more central premises in Bank-court, King-street. Monday, August 11th, 1856.

REMOVAL.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have removed to 178, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

£500 TO LEND, in one or more Sums, on Freehold Property. Messrs. RODD and DAWSON, 21, Pitt-street.

KIAMA.—ROBERT STOBO begs to acquaint visitors to Kiama, that he has opened a large House fronting the Bay, as a Private Boarding Establishment, combining the convenience of a first-rate Hotel with the quiet and comfort of a private residence. Suites of apartment, for families, with or without board. Terms, moderate Kiama, December 6.

DAMP and SMOKY CHIMNEYS prevented by the use of Doulton's Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, from 7s. 6d. each. A stock always on SALE. W. W. BUCKLAND, agent, 2, Macquarie-place.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, 19, O'Connell-street, supplies artificial (mineral) teeth of every natural shape and variety, from one to a complete set, on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf and the best cement. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor, from 9 to 10 a.m.

MELBOURNE AGENCY.—ROSSITER and LAZARUS beg to announce that they have established themselves as Auctioneers and Commission Agents in those centrally situated premises, No. 80, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, and from their long experience in the colonies, and the knowledge of inter-colonial trading they have obtained thereby, they have the fullest confidence in soliciting consignments. Their premises, which are most capacious, are arranged so as to afford the greatest protection to all property entrusted to their care. The upper floors are devoted to the reception of furniture, boots and shoes, fancy and soft goods—to the latter class of merchandise, they would particularly draw the attention of importers, that having been connected with the trade for the last sixteen years, they are enabled to do ample justice to any consignments with which they may be favoured. Express attention will be given to the sale of colonial produce of all descriptions, to facilitate which periodical sales will be held.

Goods are taken from the wharf and stored free, if sold within one month from the receipt of same.

Terms are arranged on the most economical principles. All sales guaranteed, and advances made if required.

Account sales rendered immediately the sale is effected. Arrangements can be made with their Sydney representative, Mr. T. WYNNE KNIGHT, at their Offices, No. 197, George-street, Sydney.

AN ASTONISH